

THE POSING OF THE PARTS:

OR,

A MOST PLAINE AND EASIE WAY OF EXAMINING the Accidence and Grammar, by Questions and Answers, arising directly out of the words of the Rules.

Whereby all Schollers may attaine most speedily
to the perfect learning, full vnderstanding, and right
use thereof, for their happy proceeding in the
Latine Tongue.

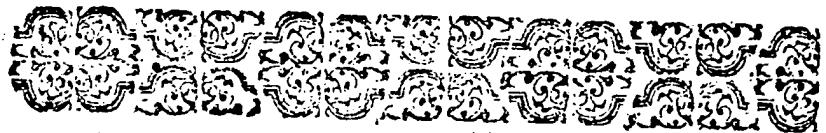
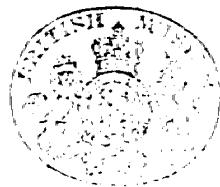
Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schooles, and
for the vse and delight of Masters and
Schollers.

*The seventh Edition, corrected, and enlarged, with most of the
necessary questions inserted, both out of our Latine Syntaxis
and other Authors, which are wanting in our
English Rules.*

By John Bristley.

*In omni disciplina, infirma est artis praeceptio, sine summa
affiditate exercitationis.*

LONDON,
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1630.



TO THE WORSHIPFUL,
HIS MUCH RESPECTED FRIEND,
MR. ABRAHAM JOHNSON, Counsallour
at the Law, of Lincolnes Inne.

M

Any haue beene the wel-willers and furtherers of my labours for our Grammar-schoole: yet few there are to whom I owe more, than unto your worthy and luing Fathers, Mr. Johnson and M.D. Chaderton, both for their direction and encouragement which they haue given me therein. Having therfore be brought me to whom the questions of Grammar (which are to make all difficultie in the Accidence and Grammar most plaine and easie, and which containe the very ground of all) might most fitly appertaine; I find none, after those unto whom I haue dedicated my former Schoole-labours, to whom those doe more of duty belong than unto your selfe: that I may in some part repay unto you, or at least unto yours, that debt which I owe unto them selues. And first for M. Johnson your father: because he hath yeelded unto me the greatest helpe (next unto my Honorable Lord) in laying the foundation of all my School travells; both in setting me more earnestly therunto, by his graue aduise, and also supporting me by his bounty, that I might be able the better to goe through with the Worke. Moreover, for that (besides his singular endeauours for the furtherance and aduancement of all good Learning, whereof both in University, City and Countrey he hath given so good testimony) I haue knowne none, who hath come neere unto him, in his great care, what the best, speediest, surest and most easie wayes might bee found out, for all Schooles, according to our received Grammar, and most approued Schoole-Authors, and the same to bee made univer-sally knowne, that all, eu'en the meanest both Masters and Schollers, may proceed with delight, and all good Learning may goe happily forward. So for your father in law M. D. Chaderton: because he hath

THE EPISTLE

hath not onely vouchsafed to peruse some part of my labours, and to afford me his judgement and censure therein, but hath also been pleased to afford some principall experiments which himselfe hath obserued. Who therefore can iustly mislike, that I thus dedicate unto you this first Ground-worke of our Grammar-schoole, contained in these questions? Which being rightly layd, it is concluded by the ioynt consent of all the learned, that the whole building must needs go most happily forward. Yea I dare be bold to affirme, that a scholler of any aptnesse, being made perf. it in these questions (which hee may learne together w^t his Accidence and Grammar; and that as soone as hee would learne the bare rules alone, if not much sooner) shall find such a furtherance to attaine those six helps of Learning, which wise Socrates so much commands, as he shall goe forward with all ease and cheerfulness ever after. That I may fully perswade all men of the truthe hereof; I will first rehearse all the seven markes which Socrates giveth, of him who is fittet to make the most excellent scholler, as our most learned School-master M. Askam hath set them downe. His hopefull scholler must bee, 1. *Evidē*, that is, as hee expounds it, one apt of wit, and having all qualities of minde, and parts of body, meet to serue Learning; as, wit, will, tongue, voyce, face, stature and comeliness. 2. *Mνήμη*, that is, of good memory, which is called the mother of Learning. 3. *Φιλοτέχνη*, a louer of Learning; which loue will ouer-come the hardest learning in time: and without which, the scholler shall never attaine unto much. 4. *Φιλότονος*, a louer of labour, one who will take paines at his booke. 5. *Φιλόνος*, one that is glad to heare and learne of others. 6. *Εγκρίτης*, one that is apt to moone questions, desirous to seach out any doubt, not ashamed nor afriad to aske, until hee bee fully satisfied. 7. *Ειδεντως*, one that louet to be praised of his father, master, or others for his well doing. A child of this nature, thus louing praise, will feruently loue and earnestly desire Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learne of others, boldly aske any doubt. Now for these helpe, though the two first be speciall benefits of nature, yet may they bee much increased and preserved (chiefly the Memory,) by this perfect understanding of all the grounds of Grammar, through this plaine order, so directly in all things agreeing with their Accidence. But for the five last, there will never any means be found, whereby they will more speedily be wrought, and appeare

DEDICATORY.

in children, than heereby; when they can answer so readily and perfectly to every Grammar question. For this (if they be well applied) will winne them such loue from their masters, and parents, and also such prase and commendations from all who examine them, or heare them posseid with so much ease through the plainnesse of it, as will make them to thinke who shall carrie away most commendations; and so who shall take the most paines. And then the first Authors being seconded with the helpe of Grammaticall translations, so used as is prescrib'd, not to make them truants, but to lead them surely by the hand, past the difficulty of all Schoole-learning, and still afterward with other new supplies of Commentaries and the like, shall make the whole way so delightsome, as they shall never wax weary in all their course, but be ever made more earnest to climbe up to the top of all good Learning. If it be objected, that questions of Accidence and Grammar haue bin set forth by others, I answer, that sundry haue indeed taken very profitable and commendable paines herein. To all them I acknowledge our Schooles much beholden; and these my Labours especially. And yet aiming at the same generall benefit and furtherance of Learning, which they doe, I hope none of them can be offendid, if out of all of them laid and compared together, as they haue done before, and as it is in all other Learning, I haue endeavoured to gather one more plaine, easie, full, and more agreeing to our Accidence and Grammar in all things; and to make all their Labours of much more use to Schooles than ever heretofore, without inurying any one of them, so far as I shall bee able. For besid's that some points of principall use, anarising directly out of the Booke, are wanting in all them, which heere you shall finde, they haue morebuer most of them many hard and strange questions intermixed, not so necessary for the first enterers, which doe much trouble the younger sort. Many also of those questions in them, which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the Accidence: or else distinctions of the Chapters are not obserued, or they are set downe in too obscure termes, or ouer-short for children to conceite; that most both masters and schollers doe soone cast them out of hand, and that very few of them are knowne in our Grammar Schooles. I haue therefore laboured to draw these so, as they may serue most fitly and easily, for all schooles, according to the course which must of neces-

THE EPISTLE, &c.

say bee taken, so long as our Accidence and Grammar remaine; which cannot bee altered, without very great inconueniences to Schooles, and setting both Masters & Schollers almost newly to begin, to be acquainted with their new rules, or at the least to bring much disturbance. I haue also striuen to make them so plaine, that not onely teachers, but even the young schollers themselves may appuse one another by them, and understand each thing fully. For the necessary questions, which I haue adioyned only for making the rest more cleare, I haue set an Asterisk upon them, to distinguishe them from those which are contained directly in the booke, to use or omit as the Master will, and a hard pointing at some places which are of most necessary use. For other questiours (to the end that our young schollers may not be troubled at all with them, nor hindered by them, in learning their Accidence, and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them which shall bee most needfull: that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our scholler a sound Grammarien) I purpose (God willing) still more and more, so much as shall be thought fit, to set them briefly in the margents ouer against the rules to which they belong, as I haue done some already; or else in the end, most shortly by themselves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankefullnesse to those your graue fathers, who haue deserued so well of the Church of God, and of all good learning, that I wish to keepe a perpetual memory of them; and withall, as a pledge of my thankfull affection even unto your selfe for your ancient loue, and of my hearty desire to adde somewhat to yours by these and other my travells. Accept them as awitnes of my unfained study for that good, which I trust shall hereby be conneyed unto Schooles and all good learning, in making the first entrance so euene, as that it may be run in with all louing emulation. By the welcome and kinde entertainment of my first labours, I shal be more encouraged to go forward with the worke during my life; vntill I may either put the last hand unto it, or that others after me may supply whatsoever is wanting in my poore indeuours, being thus happily entred into, and whereof I daily receive more comfort and incouragement. January, 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankfull affection,

JOHN BRINSLEY.



TO THE PAINEFULL SCHOOLE-MASTER, DESIROVS. TO REAPE SOVND FRVITES of his labours.



1. First cause your Scholler, in learning his Accidence, and these other Rules of Grammar adioyned, to understand them so well as your Leasure will serue (at the first, according to the tenour of these questions or the like) to get them perfectly without booke, and to keepe them carefully by daily repetition of Parts.

2. After he hath so learned them, you shall finde it no losse of labour, if you exercise him for a moneth or six weekes space in answering to these questions; so to haue the meaning of the rules more fully, first of those without the asteriske or little starre; then, of those noted with the asteriske: which he will soone doe, hauing formerly learned the Rules without booke.

Thus may a whole Forme goe together.

3. I haue a singular benefit hereby in causing all my lowest to stand or sit together, and so my selfe, or some one to bestow halfe an howre or an howre, each euening in posing them according to these questions, one onely answering, the rest harkening; and especially in declining Nounes and Verbes, and in Coniugating, vntill they be very readie therein. This will bring much credit to the Schoole, a commendable strift among the children, and cause

The Epistle to the Schoole-masters,

cause them to goe forward with vnderstanding and chearefulnessse.

4. This may serue for a direction to the weaker sort, for examining, or Posing parts; whence the Booke hath the name.

Lastly, by this helpe, the children may learne to dispute scholler-like, one with another, beginning their question ever at an Italike Capitall Q. and so proceeding in all other questions depending thereon, vntill they come to another Italike Capitall Q. or chiefe question. Hereby the Childrens wits will bee maruellously sharpened, and they encouraged to proceed with all good audacity and ingenuous emulation.

*Make triall: and, finding the blessing,
giue God the glory.*



THE POSING OF THE ACCIDENCE.

1. Chapter.

Question.

Q. Hat Booke doe you learne?

A. The Accidence.

Q. What booke is the Accidence?

A. A booke which teacheth the first grounds of
the Latine tongue.

* *Q.* Why is it called the * Accidence?

A. Because it teacheth first and chiefly the Accidents; that is the things belonging to the parts of speech.

* *Q.* Into how many parts is your Accidence diuided?

A. Into two. First, an Introduction of the eight parts of the Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts of the speech.

* *Q.* What meane you by an Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. An entring, or leading in the learner, as by the hand, to know the eight parts of speech.

* *Q.* What meane you by the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. The construing or framing, and setting together of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Where begins the Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *In speecb.*

Q. Where beginneth the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *For the dñe ioyning of words, &c.*

B

Q. What

* Some thinke
it to bee so cal-
led of Accedo,
as a thing com-
ming to, or
whereby the
learners doe
come to the
Grammar, or
enter first into
the knowledge
of the Latine
tongue: but
then it should
be called the
Accedence, e
long; not Acci-
dence, i short.

2 *Of the eight parts of speech.*

Q. What meane you by these words, *In speech?

A. In every tongue or language; as namely, in the Latine speech or tongue, which we are to learne.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine speech?

A. Eight: Noun, Pronoun, Verbe, Participle, Aduerbe, Conjunction, Preposition, Interiection.

Q. Are there no moe parts of all your Latinespeech but one-but four parts ly eight?

A. No: for every word whereof speech is made, is one of these eight parts. It is either a Noun, or a Pronoun, Verbe, or one of the rest. Though there be many thousand words, yet each is one of these.

Q. How many parts of speech are declined? how many vndeclined?

A. The four first are declined: the four last vndeclined.

Q. Why are the four first parts said to be declined?

A. Because they may be declined: that is, they may bee varied or changed, from the first ending or termination, into diuers endings: as, *Magister, magistri, magistro. Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. Why are the rest called vndeclined?

A. Because they cannot be so declined or changed: as, *bodie, cras, ad.*

Q. How many parts of speech are declined with Case? how many without?

A. Three with Case, one without Case.

Q. Which three parts are declined with Case?

A. Noun, Pronoun, and Participle with Case: Verbe without Case.

that they are not wont to be declined; nor in regard of the nature of the words.

2. Chapter.

Of a Noun.

Q. Which is the first part of speech?

A. A Noun.

Q. What is a Noun?

A. A Noun is the name of a *thing, that may be seene, felt, heard, or vnderstood.

* *Nibit, is a Noun, though it signific no- thing; because it is not meant properly no- thing at all,* but a thing of no value, hauing the name *of bilum*, the blacke in the top of a Beane: as *ni- bilum, or ne-bilum*, not so much as the blacke in a Beane.

Q. What

3 *A Noun.*

Q. What meane you, when you say a Noun is the name of a thing?

A. It is * a word that signifieth the name by which wee call * In Grammar any thing whatsoeuer may be seene, felt, heard, or vnderstood.

Q. Give me examples of it.

A. A hand *manus*, a house *domus*, goodnesse *bonitas*.

* Q. Is a hand a Noun?

A. A hand it selfe is not a Noun: but the word signifying a hand, is a Noun.

Q. How many sorts of Nounes haue you?

A. Two: a Noun Substantiue, and a Noun Adiectiue.

Q. What is a Noun Substantiue?

A. A Noun Substantiue is that standeth by it selfe, and requireth not another word to bee ioyned with it to shew the signification of it.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the name of a thing which may be vnderstood of it selfe, without the helpe of any other word to shew it by: as, a hand, a booke.

Q. How know you when a word may bee vnderstood of it selfe?

A. If vsually I may fitly put [*a*] or [*the*] before it, or if I can not fitly ioyn this word *thing* vnto it; as, a booke, the light.

Q. What are then the vsuall notes or markes in English, to know a Noun Substantiue by?

A. A or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* after it.

Q. With how many Articles is a Noun Substantiue declin-ed?

A. With one: as, *hic Magister*, a Master; or with two at the most: as, *hic & hac Paren*s, a father or mother.

Q. What is a Noun Adiectiue?

A. That cannot stand by it selfe in reason or signification, but requireth to be ioyned with another word.

Q. What meane you, when you say, a Noun Adiectiue is that cannot stand by it selfe?

A. I meane, it is the name of such a thing, as cannot bee fully vnderstood of it selfe, without the helpe of another word to bee ioyned with it to make it plaine.

Numbers of Nounes.

Q. Shew me an example how?

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noun Adjective: for when any one speakes of good, I know he meanes something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that hee calleth good, except hee put some other word vnto it: as a good boy; a good house; or the like.

* **Q.** Haue you any speciall marke to know a Noun Adjective by?

A. Yes. If I may put this word *thing* to it, it is a Noun Adjective; as a good thing, an euill thing.

Q. What is a Noun adjective declined with?

A. Either with three terminations, or with three Articles.

Q. How with three terminations?

A. As, *Bonus, bona, bonum*.

Q. How with three Articles?

A. As, *Hic et hac leuis et hoc tene*, light.

Q. How many sorts of Noun Substantives are there?

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. Which is a Nonne Substantive Proper?

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it selfe. Derivative, which is tokeneth or signifieth: or which belongeth but to one thing derived of another properly, as, *Edwardus*, Edward; and so each mans proper ther. Simple, name.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive Common?

A. Euery Noun which is common to moe: or which is the common name of all things of that sorte: as, *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men; so a house, a city, vertue.

Q. How many things belong to a Noun?

A. My booke sets downe ffeue; * Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

3. chapter

Numbers of Nounes.

* Numbers belong to all parts of speech which are declined.

Q. How many * Numbers are there in a Noun?

A. Two: the Singular and the Plurall.

Q. What is the singular Number?

A. That which speaketh but of one thing: as *Lapis*, a stone; meaning

Cases of Nounes.

5

meaning but one stone.

Q. Which is the Plurall number?

A. That which speakes of moe than one: as, *Lapides*, stones.

4. Chapter.

Cases of Nounes.

Q. **VV** Hat is a Case?

A. Every seuerall ending of a Noun in the declining of it:] and so of all other parts of speech, which are declined like a Noun.

Q. How many Cases are there?

A. Six in either Number; that is, six in the Singular, and six in the Plurall.

Q. Rehearse the Cases.

A. The Nominatiue, Genitiue, Dative, Accusatiue, Vocatiue, and Ablatiue.

Q. What is the Nominatiue case?

A. The first case of a perfect Noun, or that whereby wee name any thing.

Q. How may the Cases be knowne asunder?

A. * Thus chiefly: the Nominatiue and Accusatiue by their places, the other by their signes. * They may be knowne in Late, for the most part by the terminations of the Declensions.

Q. Which is the place of the Nominatiue?

A. It most commonly commeth before the Verbe in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answere?

A. To the question *who*, or *what*:] as, if I aske, Who teacheth; the answere is in the Nominatiue: *Magister doceat*, the Master teacheth.

Q. What is the signe of the Genitiue case?

A. Of.

Q. To what question doth it ansvere?

A. To the question *whose*, or *whereof*:] as, if it be asked whose learning is it; The answere is in the Genitiue case, *Doctrina Magistris*, the learning of the Master.

Q. What is the signe of the Dative case?

A. To, and sometime for.

Q. To what question doth it ansvere?

B. 3

A. To

Articles.

A. To the question, *to whom, or to what:*] as if it bee asked, To whom doe you give a booke? the answere is in the Dative case, thus: *Dolum Magistro*, I give a booke to the Master.

Q. How know you the Accusatiue case?

A. It commonly followeth the Verbe in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *whom, or what:*] as, if the Scholler bee asked, Whom doe you loue? he answereth in the Accusatiue case, thus: *Amo Magistrum*, I loue the master.

Q. How know you the Vocatiue case?

A. Commonly by calling or speaking to:] as, *O Magister, O Master.*

Q. How know you the Ablatiue case?

A. Either by Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue case, being ioyned with it, or else by signes.

Q. What are the signes of the Ablatiue case?

A. *In, with, through, for, from, by, and than*, after the Comparatiue degree.

5. Chapter.

Articles.

Q. **VV**Hat followeth next after Cases?

A. Articles.

Q. What is an Article?

A. The marketo know the Gender by, in declining.

Q. How many Articles are there?

A. Three: *Hic, hic, hoc.*

Q. Whence are these borrowed?

A. Of the Pronouise.

Q. Decline them all together.

A. Singulariter Nom. *Hic, hic, hoc.* Gen. *Huius.* Dat. *Huic, &c.* and so forth, as it is in the booke.

Q. Decline them severally, each Article by it selfe, and first the Masculine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic.* Gen. *Huius.* Dat. *Huic.* Accus. *Hunc.* Voc. *Cares.* Abl. *Hoc.* Plur. Nom. *Hi.* Gen. *Horum.* Dat. *His.* Accus. *Hos.* Voc. *Cares.* Abl. *His.*

Q. Decline *Hec.*

A. Sing.

Genders of Nounes.

A. Sing. *Hic, huius, huic, hanc, hoc.* Plur. *ha, harum, has, his.*

Q. Decline *Hoc* likewise.

A. Sing. *Hoc, huius, huic, hoc, hoc.* Plur. *Hac, horum, his, hoc,*

* Q. Why are they set before the Genders and Declensions?

A. Because they serue to note out the Genders; and also to decline Nounes in euery Gender.

* Q. What signifieth *Hic, hic, hoc..*

A. When it is vsed as a Pronouine, it signifieth *this:* but when it is declined with a Noune, it is onely an Article; like as it is taken here, and hath no signification at all.

6. Chapter

Genders of Nounes.

Q. **VV**Hat is a Gender?

A. **VV**The difference of Nounes according to the sex.

* Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the difference whereby a word is noted to signifie the male, or female, or neither: that is, either *he* or *shee*, or neither of them.

Q. How many Genders haue you?

A. My booke makes seuen: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Dobrull, and the Epicene.

Q. Which is the Article of the Masculine Gender?

A. *Hic: as, hic vir,* a man.

* Q. What doth the Masculine Gender belong to?

A. It belongeth properly to Masculines; that is, vnto males or hees, and vnto such words as haue been vsed vnder the names of hees.

Q. Which is the Article of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Hac: as, hac mulier,* a woman.

Q. What doth the Feminine Gender belong to?

A. To Feminines; that is, to females or shees, or things going vnder the names of shees.

Q. What is the Article of the Neuter Gender?

A. *Hoc: as, hoc saxum,* a stone.

* Q. What belongs the Neuter Gender vnto?

A. It

8. *Declensions of Nounes.*

A. It belongeth properly to words which signifie neither hee nor she.

Q. What Article hath the Common of two?

A. It is declined with *hic* and *hec*.

Q. What belongs the common of two vnto?

A. It belongeth properly to words signifying both male and female; that is, both he and she.

Q. What Articles hath the Common of three?

A. *Hic*, *hec*, and *hoc*.

* Q. What belongeth the Common of three vnto?

A. Onely to Adiectives.

Q. What Articles hath the Doubtfull?

A. *Hic*, or *hec*, as we will: as, *bis vel hec dies*, a day.

* Q. What doth the Doubtfull gender belong to?

A. To such liuing creatures most properly, in which the kinde is vnuowne; whether they be hee or shee.] As a snaile, a snake, &c. and to some others. Also to some life-lessse things: as, a day, a chanell, and the like.

Q. What is the Epicene Gender declined with?

A. Onely with one Article, and vnder that one Article both kindes are signified] that is, both he and she. In names of fowles, fishes, and wilde beasts: as *Hic passer*, a sparrow, either the cock or the henne, *hec aquila*, an Eagle, both hee and she: *hoc balec*, a herring, both milter and spawner.

* Q. Is the Epicene Gender a Gender properly?

A. No; It is not properly a Gender noting the speciaill sex, nor hath any proper Article.

* Q. You said, that your booke did make seuen Genders: are there not seuen simply?

A. No: there are but three simply. The Masculine, Feminine and Neuter: the other foure are compounded or made of these three.

7. chapter. The Declension of Nounes.

Q. What follow next after Genders?

A. Declensions.

* Q. What call you a Declension?

A. A

The first Declension.

A. A varying of a word in cases,] or the varying and changing of the first name of a word into diuers other endings called cases.

Q. How many Declensions of Nounes are there?

A. * Fiue.

Q. How wyl you know of what Declension a Noun is?

A. By the termination of the Genitiae case singular.

* Q. What meane you by termination?

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. How ends the Gen. case singular of the first Declension?

A. In *a* diphthong.

Q. How endeth the Datiue?

A. ^b In *a* diphthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa*.

* Q. What serues this example for chiefly?

A. This, and all other examples following in each Declension, serue to shew their rules by, and also to decline or frame others like vnto them.

having the Genitiae in *us*, and the Accusatiue in *o*, as, *Sappho*, *Manto*, *Clio*, *Dido*, *Eurydice*, &c. which belong to the fourth Declension of the contracts ending in *o*, as, ^a *Leto*, *Gen. Leteos*, *Letous*. Accus. *Letoa*, *Leto*. So Anchises, of the first; Penelope, of the second; and others of other Declensions. ^b The rest of the terminations, both in this and all other Declensions, may be posed thus by the Accidente.

Q. Decline *Musa*, and give the English with it in euery case, according to the signes of the cases.

A. Singul. Nom. *hic musa*, a song.

Gen. *huius musae*, of a song.

Dat. *hunc musae*, to a song.

Accus. *hanc musam*, the song.

Vocat. *O musa*, O song.

Ablat. *ab hac musa*, from a song.

Plural. Nom. *haec musae*, songs.

Gen. *harum musarum*, of songs.

Dat. *hinc musis*, to songs.

Accus. *has musas*, the songs.

Vocat. *O muse*, O songs.

^a Sundry Greeke words made Latine words, yet declin'd wholly or in part, after the Greeke manner, cannot bee referred to any of these fiue Declensions properly, as, *Titan*, *Pan*, *Daphnis*, and the like, ^b ing of the fift Declension i. e. Greeke. S. F. n. inines in *a*, Make your scholler perfect in this kinde of declining of Nounes & conjugating Verbs, and you shall soone finde the benefit of it aboue y which you will imagine, by posing the accidencly till they can give you any Case or Person.

C

Ablat.

Ablat. *ab his musis*, from songs.

Q. Why doe you giue *s*, for a signe of the Nominatiue case? and *the*, of the Accusatiue?

A. Because these are the most vsuall signes of these cases, and may most fitly serue hereunto.

G Q. Give me the signes of the cases by themselues.

A. *A, of, to, the, O, from or fro.*

Q. Decline *Musa*, with the English first.

A. A song, *musa*: of a song, *muse*: to a song, *muse*: the song, *musam*: O song, *O musa*: from a song, *ab hac musa*.

Plur. Songs, *muse*: of songs, *musarum*: to songs, *mufis*: the songs, *mufas*: O songs, *muse*: from songs, *ab his musis*.

G Q. Why doe you decline them so?

Because giuing English to the Latine, will teach me to construe and parse Latine speedily: and giuing Latine to English, will helpe me as much for making Latine.

^a For other questions concerning the Declensions severally, because they are very many, & ouer-hard for chil- dren: I take it not deis, mulis.

much better for the Teachers, to shew them to their schollers out of the Latine rules (where most of them are set downe at large) as their schollers shall haue occasion to learne them, in their Author, then either to trouble their memories, or margents with them.

g. chapter.

The second Declension.

Q. How ends the Genitius case singular of the second Declension?

A. In *s*.

Q. How the Datiue?

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the second Declension.

A. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Q. Decline *Magister* as you decline *Musa*; that is, both Latine before the English, and English before the Latine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Gen.

Gen. *Huius magistri*, of a Master, &c.

Q. Doth your Vocatiue case in the second Declension end alwaies like the Nominatiue?

A. No: but for most part.

Q. How many exceptions haue you of it?

A. Three: first, of Nonues ending in *us*. Secondly, of proper names of men, ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of some common Nounes, making their Vocatiue in *e* or in *us*.

Q. ^b When the Nominatiue endeth in *us*, how must the Vo- ^b This is onely to bee vnder- stood of nounes of the second Declension; for manus makes *O* manus and of words of the Masculine or feminine Gen-

A. In *e*: as, *Dominus, O Domine.*

Q. ^c Doe all words in ^d *us*, make the Vocatiue in *e*?

A. Yea, all but two: *Dens* that makes *O Dens*, and *Filius* in the fourth manus makes *O manus and of words of the Neuter.*

Q. If the word be a proper name of a man ending in *ius*, how must the Vocatiue end?

A. ^e In *i:as, Georgius, O Georgi.*

Q. How many words haue you, which make the Vocatiue in *e*, or in *us*?

A. Six: *agnus, lucus, vulgu, populus, chorus, fluvius*: for ^f Words ending in *us*, also of the agnus makes *agne vel agnus*, in the Vocatiue case: so all the second Declension, make the Vocatiue like wife in *e*, like words in *us*, as, logos, *O lage.*

Q. Are Nounes of the Neuter Gender declined like Nounes of the Masculine and Feminine?

A. No: all Nounes of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, haue three like cases in either number.

Q. What three cases are those?

A. The Nominatiue, the Accusatiue, and the Vocatiue.

Q. And how doe these three cases end in the plurall number? ^g the second Declension in La-

A. ^f In *a*.

Q. Give me an example of the Neuter Gender, and decline it tine, but of both wayes, as you did *musa*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc regnum*, a kingdome. Gen. *huius regni*, of a Greek, like *Ba-*

^g If *Latmias* bee for *Latmi*, in the Vocatiue, as the Grammer rule appliceth it, its an Atticisne, that is, after the Atticke dialekt; the Vocat. like the Nom. but rather thus, *O Luna, non est Latmias Endimion rubori tibi?* ^f This is meant onely of Nounes which are regular, that is, declined after the common manner, not of irregulars or heteroclitcs, as words wanting the plurall number, or the like.

12 The third, fourth, and fift Declensions.

kingdome. So, a kingdome, *regnum*: of a kingdome, *regni*, &c.

Q. Are no words excepted from being thus declined?

* **A.** Yes: ^a onely *ambo* and *duo* of the first and second Declension; which make the Neuter Gender in *o*, as *ambo*, not *amba*: be the same in and the Dative and Ablatiue in *bus*; as *ambobus*, *ambabus ambo*-
all Genders, *bus*, not *ambis*.

Q. Decline *Ambo* with the English.

A. Plur. *Ambo*, both Masculines: *amba*, both Feminines, *ambo*, both Neuters. So in the rest.

9. chapter. The third Declension.

Q. How ends the Genitiue case singular of the third Declension?

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the third Declension, declined as before both waies.

A. Sing. Nom. *bic lapis*, a stone.

Gen. *buius lapidis*, of a stone, &c.

So, Nom. *bic & hac Parenis*, a father or mother.

Gen. *buius Parentis*, of a father or mother, &c.

Thus againe English first.

10. chapter. The fourth Declension.

Q. How ends the Genitiue case singular of the fourth Declension?

A. In *im*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *bac manus*, a hand, &c.

11. chapter. The fift Declension.

Q. How ends the Genitiue case singular of the fift Declension?

A. In *ei*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *bic meridies*, a noone time of the day, &c.

Q. Of

13 The fift Declension.

Q. Of what Gender are Nounes of the fift Declension?

A. Of the Feminine Gender, except *meridies* and *dies*.

Q. Shew me how the Genitiue case singular ends in each Declension together.

* **A.** Of the first in *b* a diphthong, as, *Musa*.

The second in *i*: as, *Magistri*.

The third in *is*: as, *Lapidis*.

The fourth in *im*: as, *mannu*.

The fift in *ei*: as, *meridies*.

Q. Shew mee how the Datives end, and so all the rest in order.

A. The Dative case singular of the first, in a diphthong: as, *Musa*.

The second in *o*: as, *Magistro*.

The third in *i*: as, *Lapidi*.

The fourth in *ii*: as, *Mannu*.

The fift in *ei*: as, *Meridies*.

The Accusatiue case singular.

Of the first in *am*: as, *Musam*.

The second in *um*: as, *Magistrum*.

The third in *em* or *im*: as, *Lapidem*, *fitim*.

The fourth in *um*: as, *Manum*.

The fift in *em*: as, *Meridiem*.

The Vocatiue for the ^c most part like the Nominatiue.

The Ablatiue case singular.

Of the first in *a*: as, *Musa*.

The second in *o*: as, *Magistro*.

^d The third in *e* or *i*: as, *Lapide*, *tristi*.

The fourth in *u*: as, *Mannu*.

The fift in *e*: as, *Meridie*.

13

* These are to be made perfect by continuall posing each way.

^b Some words of the first Declension haue

the Genitiue singular in *as*;

as *Familias*, *au-*

ras, *terras*, &c.

in imitation of words of the sec-

ond Declension in Greekke,

which end in *da*, *tha*, *ra*, and

a, *pure*; viz.

which haue a vowel before

^a This is cal-

led *Gracismus*,

^b that is, an imi-

tation of the Greekke. O-

ther words haue *ai* for *e*:

as, *pictai*, *aulai*,

for *pittae*, *aulae*.

This is called

Achismos:

an imitation of the ancient kinde of speaking. Hereof also see the Latine rules. ^c In the first Declension, the Vocat. is like the Nominat. except in Greekke words in *as*, which make the Vocat. in *a*; and in *es*, which make the Vocat. in *e*, or in *e*. That *Pithis* and *Doris*, names of women, doe make the Vocat. in *as*, is after the Atricke Dialect in Greekke, making the Vocat. like the Noun. These words are also rather to be taken to be of the second Declension in Greekke, then of the first; and their termination after the manner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken. ^d The Ablatiue of the third is oft in *i*: as *parsi*, *selli*, *cuii*, *fusii*, &c. by reason of the vsuall change of *e* into *i*, amongst the Ancients, like as *vere* and *heri*, &c.

The fist Declension.

The Nominatiue case plurall
Of the first in *e* diphthong: as, *Musa*.
The second in *i*: as, *Magistri*.
The third in *es*: as, *Lapides*.
The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus*.
The fist in *es*: as, *Meridies*.

The Genitiue case Plurall
Of the first in *arum*: as, *Musarum*.
The second in *orum*: as, *Magistrorum*.
The third in *um* or *im*: as, *Lapidum, tristium*.
The fourth in *uum*: as, *Manum*.
The fist in *erum*: as, *Meridierum*.

The Datiuue case plurall
Of the first in *is*: as, *Musis*.
The second in *is*: as, *Magistris*.
The third in *bis*: as, *Lapidibus*.
The fourth in *bis* or *bus*: as, *manibus, arcubus*.
The fist in *ebus*: as, *Meridiebus*:

^e The Accus.
Case plurall of
the third, did
indifferently
end in *es*, or *eis*,
as, *parteis, om-
nies*, especially
in those whose
Genit. plurall
end in *ium*; and
^c The third in *es*: as, *Lapides*.
sometime *eis*, is
contracted into
es: as, for *an-
guinis, anguis, for
omnies, omnis*.

^f Schollers
being made
perfect in
these termin-
inations, will
soone grow to
readinesse in
giving any
Case of a
Noun, and
keeping them
most surely.

The Vocatiue plurall is euer like the Nominatiue,
The Ablatiue plurall, is euer the same with the Datiuue.

Q. f Give me shortly the terminations alone, in euery case together.

A. Of the Genitiue case singular, *e, i, is, us, es*.
Of the Datiuue *e, o, i, ii, ei*.
Of the Accusatiue, *am, um, em, un, en*.
Of the Ablatiue, *a, o, e, u, e*.

Nominatiue Plurall, *e, i, es, us, es*.
Gen. *s arum, orum, um, or ium, ium, erum*.
Datiu. *is, is, bis, ibis, or ubus, ebis*.
Accus. *as, os, es, us, es*.

^g For *Dardanidarum*, is vsed *Dardanidum*, by the figure Syncope; so *Anchisaidum, Troygenum*: like as *virum* for *virorum* in the second.

*Vocatiue**Declining of Adiectiues.*

Vocatiue like the Nominatiue.
Ablat. *is, is, bus, ibus, or ubus, ebis*.

* *Q. Are there no speciall terminations of the Nominatiue ca-
ses in each Declension, to know the Declensions by?*

A. Not certaine: yet these are the most vsuall in words which
are mereley Latine, and regular.

The Nom. case of the first endeth in *a*. Of the second, in *r, us*, ther of words
or *m*. Of the third, in *c, e, l, n, o, r, s, t, x*. Of the fourth, in *u*. Of the comming from
the Greeke, or
of other
strange tonges: as *am*, in the first Declension, is a termination of the Hebrew; *as, es,*
long of the Greeke, &c. Of these more fully, see M. Leeches Questions, in his obseruations
of the Declensions of Nounes.

12. Chapter. The declining of Adiectiues.

Q. Now that we haue done with Noun Substantiues,
what are we to come to next?

A. To Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. How many sorts of Adiectiues are there?

A. Two: Adiectiues declined with three terminations, and
Adiectiues declined with three Articles.

Q. What Adiectiues are of three terminations?

A. Such as haue in most cases three terminations] that is,
three diuers endings, shewing their Genders, as *Bonus, bona, bonum*.

* *Q. How know you their Genders by their terminations?*

A. The first word, as *Bonus*, is the Masculine: the second,
as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neu-
ter.

* *Q. What if they haue but one termination, that is, if they
haue but one word in any case, as Ablat. *Bonis*, what Gender is
the word then?*

A. That word is of all Genders.

*Q. What is the example to decline words of three termina-
tions by?*

A. *Bonus, bona, bonum*, good.

^a Adiectiues
ending in *us*,
er, or *ur*, are
declined like
bonus: except
vetus, veteris,
cicaris, cicrur; and these following, which are declined like *vetus*.

Q. How

Declining of Adiectives.

Q. How decline you *Bonus*, with the English with it?

A. *Bonus*, a good masculine : *bona*, a good feminine : *bonum*, a good neuter. Genit. *Boni*, of a good masculine : *bone*, of a good feminine : *boni*, of a good neuter. So in the rest.

Q. Are all Adiectives of three terminations declined like *bonus*?

A. All, except eight with their compounds : which make the Genitive case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*?

Q. What are those declined like?

A. Like *vnius*, *a, um*.

Q. Hath *vnius* the plurall number?

A. No : except when it is ioyned with a word lacking the singular number.

Q. Which are those other words which are so declined like *vnius*, hauing the Gen.case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*?

A. b c *Totius*, *soli*, and also *vlli*, *alius*, *alter*, *vter*, and *neuter*.

Q. Are these in all things declined like *vnius*.

A. Yes: sauing that the ffe last, that is, *vlli*, *alius*, *alter*, *vter*, and *neuter*, doe want the Vocative case : and *alius* makes *aliud*, not *alium*, in the Neuter Gender.

* *Q.* Of what Declension are Nounes of three terminations, as *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*?

A. Of the first and second] for the first word, as *Bonus*, is declined like *Magister* or *Dominus*; the second, as *bona*, is declined like *Musa*; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum*.

Q. Which doe you call Adiectives of three Articles?

A. Such as we put Articles to, in euery case, to expresse their Genders : as, *Nom. Hic, hac & hoc Fælix. Gen. huius fælicis, &c. Hic & hac tristis, & hoc triste.*

* *Q.* Of what Declension are all nounes of three Articles?

A. Of the third Declension.

* *Q.* What Genders are Adiectives of three Articles of?

A. Of the common of three.

* *Q.* If Adiectives haue but one termination in any case, as *Fælix*, what Gender is that of?

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. If they haue two terminations, as *Tristis* and *Triste*, what Gender are those words of?

A. The first, as *Tristis*, is the Masculine and Feminine Gender: the

^b These words are also among the ancient Writers declin-ed like *bonus* in the Gen. and Dat. as, *vlli*, *al- teri*, for *vlli*, *al- terius*. ^c *vlli*, *vter*, and other con- pounds of these words are so likewise.

Comparisons of Nounes.

the second, as *Triste*, is the Neuter.

* *Q.* What are all Adiectives of three Articles declined like?

A. If they haue but one ending in the Nominatiue case (as *fælix* or *audax*) they are declined like *fælix*. If they haue two, like *tristis* and *triste*, *leuis* and *lene*, they are declined like *tristis*.

13. chapter. Comparisons of Nounes Adiectives.

Q. **V**Hat else belongeth to a Nounes besides Number, Case, Gender, and Declension?

A. Comparison.

* *Q.* What is Comparison?

A. The altering the signification of a word into more or lesse by degrees.

Q. Doth Comparison belong to all Nounes?

A. No : it belongs ^a properly to none but to Adiectives.

Q. May all Adiectives be compared?

A. No : none but only such whose signification may increase or be diminished.

* *Q.* What is it for Adiectives to haue their signification increased or diminished?

A. To be made more or lesse : as, *hard*, *harder*, *hardest*. So backe againe; *hardest*, *harder*, *hard*.

* *Q.* What meane you by a degree of Comparison?

A. Euery word, that alters the signification by more or lesse, is a degree.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

A. Three: the Positiue, the Comparatiue, and the Superlatiue.

Q. Which is the Positiue degree?

A. That which betokeneth a thing absolutely, without excesse.

Q. What meane you by a thing absolutely, without excesse?

A. Such a thing as ^b signifieth neither more nor lesse ; but is absolute of it selfe, without being compared, or without ha-^b using respect to any other ; as, *Durus* hard.

Q. What call you the Comparatiue degree?

A. The Comparatiue is that which somewhat exceedeth

^a Some Sub-stantiues are compared but onely by abuse, not properly, as also some Pronounes. No words are compared properly but Adiectives, and Aduerbes comming of them. Participles when they are changed into adiectives, and some Prepositions chan ged into aduerbs, may be compared thereupon. ^b The Positiue is improperly called a degree of Comparison.

Comparing of Nounes.

the Positivie in signification.

Q. What meane you by exceeding the Positivie?

A. The Comparatiue is a word drawne from the Positivie, wherein the signification of the Positivie is somewhat increased, or made more: as, *Durior*, harder, or more hard: *Menor*, lesse, or more little.

* Q. What is the signe of the Comparatiue degree?

A. *More*: either being set downe or vnderstood.

Q. Of what is the Comparatiue degree formed, and how?

A. Of the first case of the Positivie that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Masculine and Feminine Gender; and *us* for the Neuter.

* Q. Shew me how.

A. Of *Durus*, *dura*, *durum*, the Genitiue case is *duri*: which by putting to *or*, is made *durior*: and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*. So the Comparatiue degree, is *hic* & *hac durior*, for the Masculine and Feminine, and *hoc durius*, for the Neuter. So also of *Tristi* and *Dulci*.

Q. What is the Superlatiue degree?

A. The Superlatiue exceedeth his Positivie in the highest degree: that is, it increaseth the signification of the Positivie to the highest: so that one thing being compared with many, is said to be most of all this thing or that: as, *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard.

Q. Whence is the Superlatiue degree formed?

A. Of the first case of the Positivie that endeth in *i*, by putting to it the letter *s*, and the word *simus*: as, if I put to *duri*, *s*, and *simus*, it is made *durissimus*.

* Q. How doe you compare these three degrees?

A. By declining all three degrees together, in each Case, and every Gender; I meane, each Gender in every Case together: as,

Sing. Nom. { *Durus*, *durior*, *durissimus*.
 { *Dura*, *durior*, *durissima*.
 { *Durum*, *durius*, *durissimum*.

Genit. { *Duri*, *durioris*, *durissimi*.
 { *Dure*, *durioris*, *durissime*.
 { *Duri*, *durioris*, *durissimi*.

This

Forming Comparisons.

This Table beedefully obserued, will teach presently to forme Comparisons, by declining all three degrees together.

Case.	Article.	Positivie.	Comparatiue.	Superlatiue.
Nom.	<i>Hic</i>	{ <i>Durus</i> ,	{ <i>durior</i> ,	{ <i>durissimus</i> .
	<i>Hec</i>	{ <i>Dura</i> ,	{ <i>durior</i> ,	{ <i>durissima</i> .
	<i>Hoc</i>	{ <i>Durum</i> ,	{ <i>durius</i> ,	{ <i>durissimum</i> .
Genit.	<i>Huius</i>	{ <i>Duri</i> ,	{ <i>durioris</i> ,	{ <i>durissimi</i> .
	<i>Huius</i>	{ <i>Dure</i> ,	{ <i>durioris</i> ,	{ <i>durissime</i> .
	<i>Huius</i>	{ <i>Duri</i> ,	{ <i>durioris</i> ,	{ <i>durissimi</i> .
Dat.	<i>Huic</i>	{ <i>Duro</i> ,	{ <i>durori</i> ,	{ <i>durissimo</i> .
	<i>Huic</i>	{ <i>Dura</i> ,	{ <i>durori</i> ,	{ <i>durissime</i> .
	<i>Huic</i>	{ <i>Duro</i> ,	{ <i>durori</i> ,	{ <i>durissimo</i> .
Accus.	<i>Hunc</i>	{ <i>Durum</i> ,	{ <i>duriorem</i> ,	{ <i>durissimum</i> .
	<i>Hanc</i>	{ <i>Duram</i> ,	{ <i>duriorem</i> ,	{ <i>durissimam</i> .
	<i>Hoc</i>	{ <i>Durum</i> ,	{ <i>durius</i> ,	{ <i>durissimum</i> .
Nom.	<i>Hic</i>	{ <i>Fælix</i> ,	{ <i>fælicior</i> ,	{ <i>fælicissimus</i> .
	<i>Hec</i>	{ <i>Fælix</i> ,	{ <i>fælicior</i> ,	{ <i>fælicissima</i> .
	<i>Hoc</i>	{ <i>Fælix</i> ,	{ <i>fælicium</i> ,	{ <i>fælicissimum</i> .
Genit.	<i>Huius</i>	{ <i>Fælicis</i> ,	{ <i>fælicioris</i> ,	{ <i>fælicissimi</i> .
	<i>Huius</i>	{ <i>Fælicis</i> ,	{ <i>fælicioris</i> ,	{ <i>fælicissime</i> .
	<i>Huius</i>	{ <i>Fælicis</i> ,	{ <i>fælicioris</i> ,	{ <i>fælicissimi</i> .
Nom.	<i>Hic</i>	{ <i>Tristis</i> ,	{ <i>tristior</i> ,	{ <i>tristissimus</i> .
	<i>Hec</i>	{ <i>Tristis</i> ,	{ <i>tristior</i> ,	{ <i>tristissima</i> .
	<i>Hoc</i>	{ <i>Triste</i> ,	{ <i>tristius</i> ,	{ <i>tristissimum</i> .
Genit.	<i>Huius</i>	{ <i>Tristis</i> ,	{ <i>tristioris</i> ,	{ <i>tristissimi</i> .
	<i>Huius</i>	{ <i>Tristis</i> ,	{ <i>tristioris</i> ,	{ <i>tristissime</i> .
	<i>Huius</i>	{ <i>Tristis</i> ,	{ <i>tristioris</i> ,	{ <i>tristissimi, &c.</i>

Exceptions in comparing Nounes.

Q. Are there no exceptions from these generall rules of comparing Nounes; that is, from this manner of comparing?

A. Yes: there are foure exceptions.

Q. What is the first exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Nounes which haue no Comparatiue or Superlatiue degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many such haue you?

A. ^b My booke names thic: *Bonus, malus, magnus, parvus,* and *malum.*

Q. Compare *Bonus.*

A. ^b *Bonus, melior, optimus: bona, melior, optima: bonum,* *melius, optimum. Gen. Boni, melioris, optimi: bone, melioris, optima:*

^a All other irregular Comparisons may bee
much better shewed the
Schoolers out of the Latine
rules as they shall haue vte
of them, then here to trouble
them, or the Books with
them. Hereof see M.
Leeches questi-
ons more at large.

^c *Parvissimus,*
multifimus,
egregiusimus, pi-
ificius, and the like, are old words, and out of use.

^a Thus must also *telebrus,*
salubrus, acris,
*acris, haue the Superlatiues, because they haue the Nom. all in -r; as, *celebris, salubris, acris.**

^b These six are latine? impoſe most truly written with a single l, they are in verse with a double ll, for the verse sake.

Q. Which is the third exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of ſixe Adiectiues ending in *lis.*

Q. How doe they make their Superlatiue?

A. By changing *lis* into ^a *limis*, and not into *lissimus.*

Q. Which are thofe ſix?

A. *Humilis, humble; similis, like; facilis, easie; gracilis, slender; agilis, nimble; docilis, apt to learne: for we say, humilis, humilis-mus, and not humilissimus.*

Q. How doe all other Nounes ending in *lis*, forme the Super-

^b *These six are latine?*

A. They follow the generall rule afore-going.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. That they forme the Superlatiue, by putting to *s* and *lis* into *limis*, to the firſt case of the positive ending in *s*; as, *vitis, utilitimus: as before.*

Q. What is your laſt exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of

Of a Pronoune.

A. Of ſuch Adiectiues as haue a vowel comming before *us:* as, *Pius, Affidus, Idoneus.*

Q. How are theſe compared?

A. By theſe two Aduerbes, *Magis* more, and *Maxime* moſt; putting to *magis* in ſtead of the Comparatiue degree, and *maxime* in ſtead of the Superlatiue:] ſo declining the three degrees together, as before in every Case and Gender in order: as, *Pius, godly: magis pius, more godly: maxime pius, moſt godly, &c.*

*** Q.** Why are theſe ſo compared?

A. For avoiding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot be ſo well pronounced together: as, wee cannot ſay well, *Pius, pius, &c.*

14. chapter.

Of a Pronoune.

Q. **VV**Hich is the ſecond part of ſpeech?

A. **V**A Pronoune.

Q. What is a Pronoune?

A. ^b A part of ſpeech much like to a Noun, which is uſed in ^b Pronounes ſhewing or rehauing.

*** Q.** Why is it called a Pronoune?

A. Because it is put for a Noun.

Q. Wherein are Pronounes uſed?

A. In ſhewing or rehauing ſomething which hath beeene vttered before, or may well be diſcerned.

Q. How many Pronounes are there?

A. ^c Fifteene: as, *Ego, tu, sis, &c.*

Q. Haue all Pronounes all the Casēs?

A. No: onely foure of them haue the Vocatiue caſe: all the reſt want it. Also *sis* wants the Nominatiue caſe.

Q. May not ſome other words be added to the Pronounes?

A. Yes: three compound Pronounes, *Ego me, tu te, idem:* and ^d ſundry other Pronounes are

Writers: as, *an, am, for eam, eo;* and *im* for *enm, bibis* for *his, med, ted, mis, tu, campse, quo;* *ibis, &c.* These & the like are to be knowne, and not uſed. * *Qui* is added to the Pronoune, because it is uſed in rehauing ſomething, and it is declined much like words of the ſecond Declination of the Pronounes.

Of a Pronoune.

* Q. Whereofare these three Pronounes compounded?
A. *Egomet*, of *ego* and *met*: *tunc*, of *tu* and *re*: *idem*, of *is* and *demus*.

* Q. How many kinde of Pronounes have you generally?
A. Two, Pronoune Substantives and Pronoune Adiectives?

* Q. How many Pronoune Substantives are there?
A. Three: *Ego, tu, sui*, with their compounds; all the rest are Adiectives.

Q. How doth your Booke diuide the Pronounes?

A. Into Primitiues and Deriuatiues.

Q. How many Pronoune Primitiues are there?

A. Eight: *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic* and *is*.

Q. Why are they called Primitiues?

A. Because they are first words, and not derived of others.

Q. What are these Primitiues called besides?

A. Demonstratiues.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they commonly shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Are not some of the Pronoune Primitiues called Relatiues?

A. Yes.

Q. Which are those?

A. *Hic, ille, iste, is*, with *idem* and *qui** ioyned to them.

Q. Why are these sixe called Relatiues?

A. Because they serue to rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Q. * Can *Hic, ille, iste*, and *is*, be both Demonstratiues and Relatiues?

A. Yes: in respect of the diuerse usses to which they serue: that is, both to shew and to rehearse.

Q. Which of the Pronoune Relatiues is most specially called a Relatiue.

A. *Qui*.

Q. How many Pronoune Deriuatiues are there?

A. Scuen: *Mens, tunc, suis, noster, vester, nostras, vestras*.

Q. Why are they called Deriuatiues?

A. Because they are derived of their Primitiues, *Mei, tui, sui,*

* So *Quis* and
quid may be re-
ferred hereto.

Qui of some
Grammarians
is taken for a
Noun.

Things belonging to a Pronoune.

sui, nostri and *vestri*; the Genitive case of *Ego, tu, sui*.

Q. Shew me how?

A. *Mens* comes of *mei*, the Genitive case of *Ego: tunc* of *tu*, the Genitive case of *tu: suis* of *sui: nostras* of *nostri*, the Genitive case plurall of *ego: vestras* of *vestri*, the Genitive case plurall of *tu*.

Q. How many sorts of Deriuatiues haue you?

A. Two: Possessives and Gentiles.

These follow
after.

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoune?

A. My booke names fwe: Number, Case, Gender(as are in a Noun) Declension and Person.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoune Substan-
tives: as, in *Ego, tu, sui*?

A. Though these are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be vnderstood to be of that Gender whereof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or whereof they are spoken.

* Q. As how?

A. If they be referred to a word of the Masculine Gender, they are of the Masculine; if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine: as, *Ego*, vnderstood of a man, or any thing of the Masculine Gender, it is the Masculine Gender; of a woman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronounes Adiectives?
A. Like as in the Noun Adiectives.

15. Chapter. Declensions of Pronounes.

Q. H Ow many Declensions are there of a Pronoune?
A. Foure.

Q. How will you know what Declension euery Pronoune is of?

A. By the ending of the Genitive case singular, like as in Nounes.

Q. Give me the terminations of the Genitive case singular of each Declension in the Pronoune.

A. Of

Declensions of Pronounes.

A. Of the first in *i*: as, *Ego, mei*.

The second in *ius*, or *jus*: as, *Ipse, ipsius: Qui, cuius*.

The third in *e, ē, i*, like Adiectives of three terminations: as, *I. mei, mea, mei*.

The fourth in *ātis*: as, *Nostras, nostratis*.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the first Declension?

A. Three: *Ego, ei, sui*.

Q. Decline them Latine and English together.

A. *Ego I, mei of me, mibi to me, à me from me. Nos wee, nostrūm vel nostrīs of vs, nobis to vs, nos vs, à nobis from vs.*

So, English first. *I ego, of me mei, &c. Tu thou, eni of thee, &c. Sui of himselfe, or of themselues, Sibi to himselfe, or to themselues, &c. So thou, eu: of thee, eni, &c.*

Q. Then *Sui* is the same both in the singular and in the plural number.

A. Yes: in all the cases which it hath: for it wanteth the Nominative and the Vocative case.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the second Declension?

A. Six: *Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui*.

Q. What are they declined like?

A. Much like to *vñus, vna, vnum*. Gen. *vnius*.

Q. Doe they all make their Genitive in *ius* like *vñus*?

A. No: these three, * *hic, is, and qui*, make the Genitive in *jus*: as, *hujus, ejus, cuius*.

Q. Are *ille, ipse, iste* declined a like?

A. Yea: they are declined like *iste*, sauing *ipse* maketh *ipsum* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominative and Accusative case singular, not *ipsum*.

Q. But hauenot *is* and *qui*, a seuerall declining?

A. Yes: they differ somewhat.

Q. Decline these of the second declension, Latine & English together, and first *iste*.

A. *Iste* that Masculine, *ista* that Feminine, *istud* that Neuter, or that thing. Genit. *istius* of that Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

So, *Is he, ea shee, id that thing.*

Qui which Masculine: *que* which Feminine: *quod* which Neuter, &c.

* Q. Why

Declensions of Pronounes.

* Q. Why doe you say in the Ablatiue case of *Qui*, Ablat. *quo, quia, quo, vel quis?*

A. Because *Qui* in the Ablatiue case is of all Genders, and may be put for *quo, quia, or quo*.

Q. How are *Quis* and *Quid* declined?

A. * As *qui, que, quod*: putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid* after *quod*, thus:

Nom. *Quis vel qui, que, quod vel quid*. Gen. *cuius, &c.*
So Accnt. *Quem, quam, quod vel quid*.

Q. How decline you *Quisquis*?

A. Sing. Nom. { *Quisquis,* }
&c. { *Quicquid,* }

* Q. What difference is there betweene *quod* and *quid*?

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Substantiue, or Antecedent with it. *Quid* is alwayes a Substantiue of the Neuter Gen. both *ecquis* and *equa*.

Q. What Pronounes are of the third Declension?

A. Five: *Mens, mensu, suns, noster and vester*.

* Q. What are these called which are of the third Declension?

A. Possessiues.

Q. Why are they called Possessiues?

A. Because they signifie possession or owing: as, *Mens mine: mens thine: suns his: noster ours: vester yours*.

Q. How are these Possessiues declined?

A. Like *Bonus*: except that *mens* makes ^b *mi*, in the Masculine Gender of the Vocative case singular; and that *suns*, *sunt*, in the Vocative, haue no Vocative case at all.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the fourth Declension?

A. Two: *nostras* and *vestras*.

Q. What are these of the fourth Declension called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why are they called Gentiles?

A. Because they properly betoken pertaining to some Countrey or Nation; to some sect or faction: as, *Nostras*, one of our Countrey, or of our sect or side; *Vestras*, one of your Countrey, sect, or side.

Q. But your booke addeth *Cuias*: is it a Pronoun?

E

A. No:

A. No: *Cuias* is a Noun.

Q. Why is it declined in the Pronoune: being a Noun?

A. Because it hath the same manner of declining with *Nostras* and *Vestras*; like as all other Nounes that be ^a Gentiles haue: and because it may seeme to come of *Cuim*, the Gentilie Rauenna are so case of *qui*, *qua*, *quod*. declin.

Q. What signifieth *Cuias*?

A. Of what country, or what country-man, or of what sect.

Q. What are these three, *Nostras*, *Vestras* and *Cuias*, declined like?

A. They are in all things declined like *Tristis*: sauing that in the Nominatiue & Vocatiue case singular, they make *as* for *atis*.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. Sing. Nom *Hic & hec Nostras & hoc Nostrate*; for *hic & hec Nostratis & hoc Nostrate*: the termination *atis* being drawne into *as*.

16. chapter. Of the Persons in a Pronoune.

Q. **V**Hat is the fist thing belonging to a Pronoune?

A. A Person.

* Q. What meane you by a Person?

A. Any person or thing which speaketh of it selfe, or is spoken to, or spoken of.

Q. How many Persons be there?

A. Three.

Q. What is the first Person?

A. A word whereby any person speaketh of himselfe alone, or with others: as, *Ego I, Nos we.*

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Ego* and *Nos*: and no mo properly.

Q. What is the second Person?

A. Any person or thing which is spoken to, either alone, or with others: as, *Tu thou, Vos ye.*

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Tu* and *Vos*: and no mo properly.

Q. But your booke saith, that every Vocatiue case is of the second Person.

A. That

A. That is by a figure, called *Euocation*.

Q. What is the reason of it?

A. Because *Tu* or *Vos* are vnderstood in every Vocatiue case; and so the Vocatiue case is made of the same Person with them.

Q. As how, for example?

A. When we say, *O puer, O boy*: we vnderstand, *O euopher, O thou boy.*

Q. What is the third Person?

A. That which is spoken of; as *Illi he, illi they.*

Q. What Words are of the third Person?

A. All ^a Nounes, Pronounes, and Participle; except *Ego, nos, tu* and *vos*.

Q. But these three, *ipse, idem* and *qui* are sometimes of the first and second Person.

A. That is likewise by the figure *Euocation*, when they are ioyned with words of the first or second Person, expressed or vn-^{der}stood: as, with *Ego, tu, nos* or *vos*. For then they are made of ioyned to them expressed or understood; not properly.

Q. May not any Noun or Pronoune be of the first or second Person by the same figure?

A. Yes.

* Q. To what end serue the Persons in Pronounes?

A. To expresse our mind fitly when we speake of any Person. More specially they serue for the forming of Verbs, wherein they are euer expressed or understood in every word, in each Moode and Tense, except the Infinitive.

17. chapter.

Q. **V**Hich is the third part of speech?

A. A Verbe.

Q. What is a Verbe?

A. A part of speech declined with ^a Mood and Tense, and be- tokeneth the doing, suffering, or being of any thing.

Q. Shew me how it betokeneth doing, suffering, or being, with Mood

A. Thus: Dooing, as, *Amo*, I doe loue: suffering, as, *amor*, I am loued: being, as, *sum*, I am.

* Q. What is the difference betweene a Noun and a Verbe?

^a This is meane of perfect Verbes.

That *du, si, fui, quisi, &c.* are not declined

with Mood

and Tense, it is in regard of

vie, not the na- ture of the words.

Kindes of Verbes.

A. A Noun signifieth the name of a thing : a Verbe signifieth the manner of doing, suffering, or being of that thing.

Q. How many kind of Verbes are there?

A. Two: Personall and Impersonall.

Q. What meane you by Personall?

A. A Verbe that hath Persons.

Q. What Verbe is that?

A. Such a Verbe as is varied by diuers Persons: as, I loue, thou louest, he loueth, we loue, &c.

Q. What is a Verbe Impersonall?

A. That which is not varied by moe Persons, but onely is formed in the third Person singular, with this signe *r*, as, *Decet*, *se bocommittit*.

Q. How many kinde of Verbes Personals are there?

A. Five: Actiue, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

* Q. How doe these differ one from another?

A. Three wayes: First, in termination or ending: secondly, in signification: thirdly, in declining or forming.

Q. How doe Verbes Personals differ in termination?

A. Some end in *o*, some in *er*, some few in *m*.

Q. What Verbes end in *o*?

A. A Verbe Actiue and a Verbe Neuter.

Q. What Verbes end in *er*?

A. Passiues, Deponents, and Commons.

* Q. What Verbes end in *m*?

A. A few Neuters: as, *sam*, *feram*, *inquit*, *possim*: with other compouns of them.

Q. How ends a Verbe Actiue?

A. In *o*.

Q. What doth it betoken or signify?

A. To doe: as, *Amo*, I loue or doe loue.

Q. What may a Verbe Actiue be made?

A. A Passiue.

Q. How?

A. By putting to *r*: as, of *Amo*, I loue: put to *r*: is made *Amor*.

Q. How ends a Passiue?

A. In *er*.

Q. What doth it betoken?

Kindes of Verbes.

A. It betokeneth passion or suffering, or something to bee done: as, *Amor*, I am loued.

Q. May not a Verbe Passiue be made an Actiue?

A. Yes.

Q. How?

A. By putting away *r*: as of *Amor*, take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. How ends a Verbe Neuter?

A. In *o* or *m*: as, *Curro*, I run; *Sum*, I am.

Q. Cannot a Verbe Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passiue, as Actiues doe: as, of *Curro*, by putting to *r*, to make *Curror*.

A. No: There is no such word as *Curror*.

Q. How is a Verbe Neuter Englished?

A. Sometimes Actiuely, that is, like an Actiue: as, *Curro*, I run: sometimes Passiuely, or like a Passiue: as, *egro*, I am sicke.

Q. How ends a Verbe Deponent?

A. In *r*, like a Verbe Passiue.

Q. How doth it significie?

A. Either like an Actiue: as, *loguer*, I do speake: or like a Verbe Neuter signifying Actiuely: as, *glorior*, I doe boast.

Q. How ends a Verbe Common?

A. In *r*, like a Passiue.

Q. How doth it significie?

A. Both Actiuely and Passiuely: that is, both as a Verbe Actiue, and as a Verbe Passiue: and therefore it is called a Verbe Common: as, *Oscular*, I kisse, or I am kissted.

* Q. How may I know in any place whether a Verbe Common doe significie Actiuely or Passiuely?

A. By the Construction. For, if it be construed as a Verbe Actiue, it signifieth Actiuely; as, *Ocnor te*, I kisse thee: but if it be construed as a Verbe Passiue: it signifieth Passiuely: as, *Ocnor at*, I am kissted of thee.

Q. Whether can a Verbe Deponent or a Verbe Common lose *r*, to be made Actiues?

A. No: *Loguer* cannot be made *logro*, nor *Ocnor* or *osculo*.

* Q. But some Verbes are said to be Transitiue, others Intransitiue: How may I know which are Transitiue, which Intransitiue?

a Few Verbes
Commons are
now in use, viz.
signifying pas-
sively, as well
as Actiuely, ex-
cept *Criminor*,
Fruitur, *Osch-
lor*, & some o-

ther, although
it have the construction of a Verbe Passiue: it signifieth Passi-
ties of the pre-
ter tense of
Verbes Depo-
nents may bee
found signifi-
ing passively:
as, *Complicus*,
mediatus, *In-
terpretatus*, *co-
mitatus*, &c.

Moodes.

A. Those are Transitive, whose action or doing passeth into another thing, and haue not a perfect sense in themselves: as, *Amo Magistrum*, I loue the Master.

* Q. What is the way to know them?

A. If I may fitly aske the question *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe, to shew the meaning of it. As, when you say, *Amo*, I loue: another may aske whom or what doe you loue; or else he vnderstands not your meaning: and so the Action passeth into another thing.

Q. Which are Intransitive?

A. Such as haue an absolute and perfect sense in their owne signification, without asking any question: as, *Curro*, I runne: *Ego sum sicke*.

* Q. Of all the ffe kinds of Personals, which are Transitive?

A. Actives, Deponents, and Commons signifying Actively, that is, when they are construed like Actives.

Q. Which are Intransitives?

A. Verbes Passives [and Neuters for the most part] and also Commons signifying passively, that is, being construed as Passives.

Moodes.

Q. Y^Ou said a Verbe was declined with Mood and Tense:
What is a Mood?

A. ^a The manner of speech wherein the signification of a Verbe is vttered: as, in declaring, commanding, wishing, or the like.

Q. How many Moodes are there?

A. Six: The Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Potential, Subiunctive and Infinitive.

Q. What is the Indicative?

A. That which onely sheweth a reason true or false: as, *Amo*, I loue; or else asketh a question: as, *Amas tu?* dost thou loue?

Q. What signe hath the Indicative?

A. None.

Q. How know you the Imperative?

A. It

Moodes.

A. It biddeth or commandeth: as, *Ama*, loue thou.

* Q. What signe hath the Imperative?

A. It may haue the signe *Let*, except in the second Persons: where it is evidently knowne by bidding.

Q. How know you the Optative?

A. It wisheth or desirereth.

Q. What signes hath the Optative?

A. These signes: ^b Would God, I pray God, or God grant. ^b Or, Oh that.

Q. What hath it ioyned with it in Latine?

A. An Aduerbe of wishing: as, *vitam Amem*, God grant I loue.

Q. How know you the Potentiall Mood?

A. It sheweth an abilitie, will or duety to doe any thing.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. May, can, might, would, should, ought or could: as, *Amem*, I may or can loue.

Q. How differeth it in Latine from the Optative and Subiunctive, seeing that they haue all one termination?

A. Because it hath neither Aduerbe nor Coniunction ioyned with it.

Q. How know you the Subiunctive Mood?

A. It hath evermore some Coniunction ioyned with it: or some Aduerbe hauing the nature of a Coniunction: as, *That*, *if*, *when*, *whereas*: as, *Cum amarem*, when I loued.

Q. Why is it called the Subiunctive Mood?

A. Because it dependeth vpon some other Verbe in the same sentence, either going before or comming after it: as, *Cum amarem eram miser*, when I loued I was a wretch. *Amarem*, I loued; depends of *eram*, I was.

* Q. Is there no difference in Latine, between the Optative, Potential, and Subiunctive Moodes?

A. No: saue in signification, and signes of the Moodes.

Q. What signifieth the Infinitive?

A. To doe, to suffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number and Person, as other Moodes haue?

A. No: it hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominatiue case.

Q. What

Gerunds and Supines.

Q. What is the common signe to know it by?

A. To: as, *Amare* to loue.

Q. When two Verbes come together without any Nominative case betweene them, what Mood must the latter bee?

A. The Infinitive: as, *Cupio discere*, I desire to learne.

19. chapter.

Gerunds.

Q. **VV**Hat are there peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood?

A. **a** Gerunds and Supines.

* *Q.* Why doe they belong to the Infinitive Mood?

A. Because their signification is infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitive Mood; not making any difference of Number or Person.

* *Q.* How many **b** Gerunds are there?

A. Three: the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What signification haue they?

A. Both the Active and Passive: as, *Amandi* of louing, or of being loued: *amando* in louing, or in being loued: *amandum* to loue, or to be loued.

Q. c How will you decline these?

A. They are declined in the Verbe.

a All Verbes Personals which are perfect and regular, haue Gerunds and Supines, except onely Passives; and such as are excepted and noted to want their Supines. Impersonals haue none.

b Gerunds are named of *Gerundis*, because they signify the manner of doing something. Supines (as *Melancthon* thinkes) of *Supinus*, because they haue no Case before them. **c** Some decline these, *Genit. Amandi, Accusat. Amandum, Abla. Amendo*. But I take it better to decline them onely as they are declined in the Verbe.

20. chapter.

Supines.

Q. How many Supines be there?

A. Two: one ending in *um*, called the first Supine: the other ending in *u*, which is called the latter Supine.

Q. Why is that in *um* called the first Supine?

A. Because it hath, **a** for the most part, the signification of synging Passively: or when it hath *iri*, the Infinitive Mood of isir, ioyned with it.

the

the Infinitive Mood of the Verbe active: as, *Amatum* to loue.

Q. Why is that in *u* called the latter Supine?

A. Because it hath for the most part the signification of the Infinitive Mood Passive: as, *Amatus* to be loued.

21. chapter.

Tenses.

* *Q.* **VV**Hat is a Tense?

A. **b** The **c** difference of a Verbe according to the times past, present, to come.

Q. How many Tenses are there?

A. **d** Five: The Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the future tense.

* *Q.* How may these tenses be knowne asunder?

A. By the times which they speake of, and by signes.

Q. What time doth the Present tense speake of?

A. Of the time that is now present: as, *Amo* I loue.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Doe, doest or doth*, in the Active voice: and *am, be, is, are, art*, in the Passive.

Q. What speaketh the Preterimperfect tense of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly past, but as it were still present: as, *Amabam* I loued or did loue.

Q. What signes may it be knowne by?

A. By *these, did or didst*, in the Active voice: and *was, were, were*, in the Passive.

Q. What time speakes the Preterperfect tense of?

A. That which is perfectly past, though lately: as, *Amavi* I haue loued.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Have, hast or hath*, in the Active: *haue been, hast been, or hath beene*, in the Passive.

Q. What time speakes the Preterpluperfect tense of?

A. Of that which is more then perfectly past, or past a long while since.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Had or hadst*, in the Active: *had bin or hadst bin*, in the Passive.

F

Q. What

b The Tense signifieth the time wherein any person is said to doe or suffer any thing.

c A Noune may signifie time, as a day, &c. but not the doing, suffering, or being of a thing in time, as a Verbe doth.

d There are properly but three Tenses or times,

The **S** past, **P** present, **F** to come. Our booke diuides the Preter tense or time past, into three, viz.

Preterimperfect tense, not perfectly past.

Preterperfect tense, perfectly past: Preterpluperfect tense, more then perfectly past.

Persons in Verbes.

Q. What time speakes the Future tense of?

A. Of the time to come.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. Shall or will, or may or can hereafter, in the Active; shall be, or will be, or may or can hereafter, in the Passive.

* **Q.** Giue me all the vsuall signes of the Active together.

A. Doe, doest or doth; did or didst; haue, hast or hath; had or hadst; shall or will, or hereafter.

* **Q.** Giue me the vsuall signes of the Passive.

A. Am, be, is, are, art; was, were, werst; haue been, had been, shall or will be.

22. chapter.

Persons.

* **Q.** **VV** Hat is a Person in a Verbe?

A. Euery feuerall word, in euery Moode and Tense: except the Infinitive Mood, which hath no Person.

Q. Why are these called Persons?

A. Because one of the three Persons of the Pronoune is understood in euery one of them: as, *Amo* I loue, is as much as *ego amo*; *amas* thou louest, as much as *tu amas*; *amat* he loueth, as much as *ille amat*: and so in the rest.

Q. How many Persons are there in Verbs?

A. In Verbes Personals there are three in either Number; like as in the Pronoune.

* **Q.** Hath euery Moode and Tense three Persons in either Number?

A. Yea, in perfect Verbes; except that the Imperative Mood wants the first Person of the singular Number; and the Infinitive hath no Persons at all, as was said.

* **Q.** What differ your Persons in Verbes, from Persons in Nounes and Pronounes?

A. The Persons in Nounes and Pronounes signifie who or what Person it is, that doth, or suffereth any thing. The Persons in Verbes signifie, what it is, that such a Person doth or suffereth.

* **Q.** Shew it by an example.

A. *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth: *Magister* is the Person

Coniugations of Verbes.

son of the Noun doing something; *docet*, the Person of the Verbe, signifying what he doth.

23. chapter.

Coniugations.

Q. **VV** Hat is a Coniugation?

A. * The varying of a Verbe, according to Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

Q. How many Coniugations haue Verbes?

A. Four.

Q. How may they be knowne asunder?

A. By their feuerall vowels; which are their markes to know them by.

Q. What is the vowel of the first Coniugation to know it by?

A. * *A* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *amare*, *amaris*:

Q. What is the vowel of the second?

A. *E* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *docere*, *doceris*:

Q. What of the third?

A. *E* short before *re* and *ris*: as, *legere*, *legeris*.

Q. What of the fourth?

A. *I* long before *re* and *ris*: as, *audire*, *audiris*.

* **Q.** Where must you finde this *re* and *ris*, which you speake of, to know the Coniugations asunder by?

A. *Re*, in the Infinitive Mood Active; which is the fourth word in declining the Verbe in the Active voice: as, *Amo*, *amas*, *amant*, *amare*; and *ris*, in the second Person Passive; that is, in the second word in declining a Verbe Passive: as, *Amor*, *maris*.

* Do, and certayne compounds of it are excepted: as, *Circundo*, *pefundeo*, *secundo*, which makes a short; as *damus*, *circundamus*, as it is in the Latin Profosia.

24. chapter.

Of declining and coniugating Verbes.

Q. **T**HAT you may be skilfull in all Verbes (which with the knowledge of the Nounes, is accounted the most speedy helpe to attaine the Latine tongue (what must you doe?)

36 Declining and Conjugating Verbs.

* Declining a Verbe, is the rehearsing of the first and second Person of the Present tense, with the first Person of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood: the Present tense of the Infinitive Mood: the Gerunds, Supines, and Participles belonging to that Verbe & voyce. b Forming or conjugating a Verbe, is the breaking or varying the first word of the Verbe into sundry other words coming of it, by Persons, Tenses, Modes.

A. I must learne to be very perfect in declining and coniugating any Verbe.

Q. How many examples haue you to decline and coniugate all perfect Verbes by?

A. Foure: according to the number of the Coniugations.

Q. In how many voyces are these examples b formed?

A. In two: Actiue and Passiue. All Verbes in o, are formed like *Amo, Disceo, Lego* or *Audio*. All Verbes in or, like *Amor, Doceor, Legor, Audior*.

* Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passiues?

A. Yes: sauing that they are to haue Gerunds and Supines declined with them, because they want Actiues: and they haue Particles, as they are set downe in the Participle after.

* Q. What is the chiefe benefit of the perfect readinessse, in declining and coniugating?

A. To be able, as in the Noun, to give either the English to the Latine; or Latine to the English of any Verbe, in each Mood, Tense, and Person: and thereby to be able to proceed most spe-
cilly in construing, parsing, and making Latine.

* Q. How will you doe that?

A. By being perfect in all the Persons, especially the first Persons, through each Mood and Tense, to be able to give both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them: and after to run the terminations of every Tense and Person in my minde; together with the signes of every Person in English.

Q. But how will you doe in the Imperatiue Mood, which hath no first Person singular?

A. Give it in the second Person, or omit it: or say thus, The Imperatiue wants the first Person.

Q. Shew me an example of Coniugating so, and first, of gi-
ving the Latine before.

A. *Amo* I loue, *amabam* I loued or did loue, *amavi* I haue loued, *amaveram* I had loued, *amabo* I shall or will loue.

Imperatiue second Person, *Ama amato* loue thou: or the Imperatiue wants the first Person.

Optatiue, *utinam amem* God grant I loue, &c.

Q. Giue me the English first.

A. I loue *amo*, I loued or did loue *amabam*, &c. as in declining Nounes..

Q. But

Coniugating Verbes.

37

Q. But let me heare how you run the Terminations in your minde, or by speech.

A. O, as, at, amus, atis, ant. So in *Amabam*: *bam, bas, bat, bamus, basis, bant*.

Q. Which are those English signes, which you must runne in your minde, with these terminations?

A. The Persons in English: I, thou, he, we, ye, and they.

Q. Then if you can giue the first Person in any Tense, you can by this meanes giue any Person of the same, by remembraunce, or running in your minde, the terminations and signes together.

A. Yes.

Q. How say you, I loued or did loue?

A. *Amabam*.

Q. They loued or did loue?

A. *Amabant*.

Q. If you bee asked of any Person which you cannot tell, what must you doe to finde it?

A. Call to minde but the first Person of that Tense, and runne the rest in my minde vntill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I bee asked, how I say, We had taught, I straight remember, I had taught, *docueram*: and so running in my minde, *ram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant*: and withall, I, thou, he, we, ye, they: I finde, *docueramus* we had taught.

* Q. Give me the first Persons of those Tenses, which come one of another: and first, which come of the present tense.

A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amavi, amarem, amare*. Imperatiue, second person, *Ama amato*.

* Q. Giue me those which come of the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Amavi, amauera, amaueram, amaueris, amauissem, amauisse*.

Q. Rehearse the first persons together as they stand in the Booke.

A. *Amo, amabam, amabi, amaueram, amabo*: Imperatiue second person, *Ama, amato; amens, amarem, amauerim, amauissem, amauero, amare, amauisse*.

Q. Rehearse them Actiuely and Passiuely together, as they stand in order.

F 3

A. Amo

36 Declining and Coniugating Verbes.

* Declining a Verbe, is the rehearsing of the first and second Person of all perfect Verbes by?

A. Foure: according to the number of the Coniugations.

Q. In how many voyces are these examples ^b formed?

A. In two: Actiuē and Passiuē. All Verbes in *o*, are formed like *Amo, Dico, Lego or Audio*. All Verbes in *or*, like *Amor, Doceor, Legor, Audior*.

* Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like passiuēs?

A. Yes: sauing that they are to haue Gerunds and Supines declined with them, because they want Actiuēs: and they haue Participle, as they are set downe in the Participle after.

* Q. What is the chiefe benefit of the perfect readinesse, in declining and coniugating?

A. To be able, as in the Nounē, to give either the English to the Latine; or Latine to the English of any Verbe, in each Mood, Tense, and Person: and thereby to be able to proceed most spe-
cilly in construing, parsing, and making Latine.

* Q. How will you doe that?

A. By being perfect in all the Persons, especially the first Persons, through each Moode and Tense, to be able to give both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them: and after to run the terminations of euery Tense and Person in my minde; to-
gether with the signes of euery Person in English.

Q. But how will you doe in the Imperatiue Moode, which hath no first Person singular?

A. Give it in the second Person, or omit it: or say thus, The Imperatiue wants the first Person.

Q. Shew me an example of Coniugating so, and first, of gi-
ving the Latine before.

A. *Amo* I loue, *amabam* I loued or did loue, *amavi* I haue lou-
ed, *amaveram* I had loued, *amabo* I shall or will loue.

Imperatiue second Person, *Ama amato* loue thou: or the Im-
peratiue wants the first Person.

Optatiue, *utinam amem* God grant I loue, &c.

Q. Give me the English first.

A. I loue *amo*, I loued or did loue *amabam*, &c. as in declining
Nounēs..

Q. But

Coniugating Verbos.

37

Q. But let me heare how you run the Terminations in your
minde, or by speech.

A. *O, as, at, amus, atis, ant.* So in *Amabam*: *bam, bas, bat,*
amus, basis, bant.

Q. Which are those English signes, which you must runne in
your minde, with these terminations?

A. The Persons in English: *I, thou, he, we, ye, and they*.

Q. Then if you can giue the first Person in any Tense, you
can by this meanes giue any Person of the same, by remembra-
ng, or running in your minde, the terminations and signes toge-
ther.

A. Yes.

Q. How say you, I loued or did loue?

A. *Amabam*.

Q. They loued or did loue?

A. *Amabans*.

Q. If you bee asked of any Person which you cannot tell,
what must you doe to finde it?

A. Call to minde but the first Person of that Tense, and runne
the rest in my minde vntill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I bee asked, how I say, We had taught, I straight re-
member, I had taught, *docueram*: and so running in my minde,
ram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant: and withall, I, thou, he, we, ye,
they: I finde, *docueramus* we had taught.

* Q. Give me the first Persons of those Tenses, which come
one of another: and first, which come of the present tense.

A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amavi, amarem, amare*. Imperatiue,
second person, *Ama amato*.

* Q. Give me those which come of the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Amavi, amauerā, amauerim, amanero, amauissim, amauisse*.

Q. Rehearse the first persons together as they stand in the
Booke.

A. *Amo, amabam, amahi, amaueram, amabo*: Imperatiue se-
cond person, *Ama, amatosamem, amarem, amauerim, amauissim,*
amanero, amare, amauisse.

Q. Rehearse them Actiuely and Passiuely together, as they
stand in order.

F 3

A. *Amo*

Coniugating Verbes.

A. *Amo amor, amabam amabar, amauit amatus sum vel fui,
amaueram amatus eram vel fueram, amabo amabor.*

Imper. second Person, *Ama amato, amare amator.*

Optatiu. Potentiall and Subiunctiu, *Amim amer, amarem a-
marer, amauerim amatus sim vel fuerim, amauissim amatus essem
vel fuissim, amauero amatus ero vel fuerero.*

Infinitiu, *Amare amari: amauisse amatum esse vel fu-
isse.*

* *Amaturum esse, amatum iri vel amandum esse.*

*Amandi, amando, amandum: amatum amant: amans, amatis;
amaturus, amandus.*

* Q. Give the termination of the first Persons of the Actiuue
voyce alone.

A. *O, bam, i, ram, bo or ans, Em or am, rem, rim, sem, ro.*

Q. Give the signes of the Tenses answering.

A. *Doe, d'sd, haue, had, shall or will; may or can hereafter: as
before.*

Q. Give the terminations of the Actiuue and Passiuue toge-
ther thus:

A. *O or, bam bar, i sun vel bo bor,
fus, ram eram vel fueram { am ar.*

{ *Em er, rem rer, rim sim vel fuerim, sem essem vel fuissim,*
{ *am ar, ro ero vel fuerero.*

Infinitiu, *e, i: se esse vel fuisse.*

* Q. Is there yet no further helpe for knowing the severall
Persons?

A. Yes: The first Persons Actiuue end in *o, am, em, im, or, i:* the
second in *as, es, is, or, si:* the third in *at, et, it:* the first Plurall in
mus: the second in *tis:* the third in *ne.*

Q. How end the first Persons Passiuue?

A. The first Persons end commonly in *or, ar, er:* the second in
aris, eris, iris: the third in *et, it:* the first plurall in *mus:* the second
in *mis:* the third in *nis.*

In the Preterperfect tenses, Preterpluper. and Future tenses
Passiuue, the terminations are the same with the tenses in *Sum, es,
fus,* of which they are borrowed: except the Future tense of the
Indicatiue Mood.

* Q. Which

Of Sum and other Verbes out of Rule.

* Q. Which doe you account the speediest way of all, to get
and keepe these Verbs?

A. This oft repetition of these terminations in Latine, and of
the English signes of the Moodes, Tenses, and Persons: and also
much examination of the Actiuue and Passiuue together: as, asking,
I loue, *Amo:* I am loued, *Amor:* he loueth, *amat:* he is loued,
amantur: they loue, *amant:* they are loued, *amantur, &c.*

25. chap. Of Sum and other Verbes out of Rule.

Q. What Rules haue you for Verbes ending in *m:*?

A. There are no rules for them, they are irregular:
that is, without rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your booke?

A. Yes: *Sum* and *Possum.*

Q. How are others in *m* declined?

A. They, with most other lame Verbes, or which are irregu-
lar, ^a are set downe in the Latine Grammar by themselves: ex-
cept *volo, nolo, malo, edo, fio, fero, feror:* which doe follow. af-
At Sed nuncote
to them.

Q. Is not a perfect readinesse in the Verbe *Sum*, as necessary
as in any other of the Verbes?

A. Yes, and more also.

Q. Why?

A. Because it serueth for declining of all Verbes in *or*, and also
for that it is of perpetuall vsse.

Q. How will you come to be perfect in the Verbe *Sum*?

A. By the same meanes as in *amo, doceo, &c.* and so in *volo,*
nolo, malo, and the rest of those Verbs out of rule: chiefly in being
perfect in giuing all the first Persons, both English to Latine,
and Latine to English.

Q. Haue you not some speciall obseruations concerning these
two Verbes, *Eo* and *quo:*

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein doe they differ from other Verbes?

A. In the Preterimperfect and future tense of the Indicatiue
Mood, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How doe they make their preterimperfect tense?

A. * *Ibam.*

Impersonals.

A. * *Ibam* and *quibam*: not *iēbam*.

Q. How doe they make their Future tense?

A. *Ibo* and *quibo*: not *iām*.

Q. How doe they make the Gerunds?

A. * *Eundi, eundo, eundum*: not *iēndi, quēndi, quēndum*; though we say *ambiendi*.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moodes and Tenses?

A. Like Verbes in *o*, of the fourth Coniugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterpluperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

A. All other Preterperfect tenses, Preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicative Mood.

Q. How are these formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

A. Those which end in *ram, rim, orro*, be formed of it, by changing *i* into *e* short; and then putting to *ram, rim, or ro*: as, of *Amanū*, are made *amaneram, amanerim, amanero*. Those which end in *sem, or se* be formed of it, onely by putting to *s* and *sem, or se*: as of *Amanū, amanissem, amanisse*.

Impersonals.

Q. How are Impersonals declined?

A. **H**They are not declined as Verbes Personals, but only formed in the third Person singular through all Moodes and Tenses: as, *Deletat, deletabat, &c. studeat, studebat, studiunt, est vel fuit, &c.*

Q. What signes haue they to know them by?

A. They haue commonly before their English this signe *&*, and sometimes *there*.

Of a Participle.

Q. **V**What is your fourth part of speech, which is dedicated.

A. A Participle.

Q. What is a Participle?

Participles.

A. A part of speech derived of a Verb, taking part of a Noun, &c.

Q. Of what is a Participle derived?

A. Of a Verbe, from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part: because it hath nothing of it selfe, but what it takes from others.

Q. What parts of speech doth a Participle take part of?

A. Part of a Noun, part of a Verbe, and part of both a Noun and a Verbe together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noun onely, or severally?

A. Gender, Case and Declension.

Q. What of a Verbe alone?

A. Tense and signification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and figure.

* Q. How is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Case and Gender: as a Noun Adjective.

Q. b How many kinds of Participles are there?

A. Four: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, one of the Future in *rus*, another of the Future in *dus*.

Q. How can you know the kindes of Participles?

A. Partly, by their endings; partly, by their significati-
on.

Q. How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. In *ans* or *ens*: as, *amans, docens*.

Q. How ends it in English?

A. In *ing*, as, *louing*.

Q. Is euery word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Present tense?

A. No: vnaſſe the Latine end also in *ans* or *ens*, having the other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time present.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the present tense formed of?

^b There are two
of the Actiue
voice: as the
Participle of
the Present &
the Fur, in *rus*:
two of the Pas-
sive: that is, the
Participle of
the Preter
tense, and Fu-
ture in *dus*.

Participles.

For forming
Participles of
Verbs wanting
the Preterim-
perfect tense,
we must faine
Preterimperf.
tenses, as, *inqui-*
ebam, inquiens.

A. Of the ^c Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last syllable into *ns*: as, of *Amabam*, *bam* turned in *ns*, is made *amans*: so, of *Auxiliabar, auxilians*.

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rus*, signify or be-
token?

A. To doe: like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voyce: as,
Amaturus to loue, or about to loue.

Q. What time doth it signify?

A. The time to come.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. In *rus*: as, *amaturus*.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. ^d Of the latter Supine by putting to *rus*: as, of *Dolus*,
dolurus.

Q. How ends the English of the Participle of the Preter
tense?

A. In *d, t*, or *n*: loued, taught, slain.

Q. How ends his Latine?

A. In *tus, sus, xus*: as, *amatus* loued, *visus* seene, *nexus* knit.

Q. Doe all of them end either in *tus, sus*, or *xus*, in Latine?

A. Yea all; except *Mortuus* dead, which endeth in *us*.

* Q. What time doth a Participle of the Preter tense signify?

A. Time past.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the latter Supine by putting to *s*: as, of *Letus*, *letus*.

Q. What signifieth a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. To suffer like the Infinitive Mood of the Passiuoyce:
as, *Amandus* to be loued.

* Q. What time doth it signify?

A. The time to come.

Q. Of what is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. Case of the Participle of the Present tense.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis* into *dus*: as, of *Amantis*, turne *tis* into *dus*; and it is made *Amandus*.

Q. But hath it not sometimes the signification of the Active
voyce: and of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. Yes:

Participles.

A. Yes: as, *Legendus* reading. As, in this sentence, *Le-*
gendis veteribus profici: In reading old authors thou doest pro-
fit.

Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *dus*, when
it signifieth Actiuely?

A. No: It is rather an Adiectiue Gerundiuie.

Q. Hath euery kinde of Verbe all the foure Participles?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles haue Verbes Actiues and * Neu-
ters, which haue the Supines?

A. Two: one of the Present tense, and another of the Fu-
ture in *rus*.

Q. But what if these want the Supines?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. Why so?

A. Because it is deriued of the latter Supine. As, of *Dico* is
only *discens*: without a Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Q. What Participles haue Verbes Passiues, whose Actiues
haue the Supines?

A. Two: a Participle of the Preter tense and of the Future in
dus: as, of *Amor*, commeth *amatus amandus*.

Q. But what if the Actiues want the Supines?

A. They want then the Participle of the Preter tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Because the Participle of the Preter tense should bee for-
med of the latter Supine, which is wanting. As of *Timor* is only
timendus.

Q. What Participles hath a Verbe Deponent?

A. Three: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense,
and one of the Future in *rus*: as, of *Auxilior*, commeth *auxilians*,
auxiliatus, auxiliaturus.

Q. Can it neuer haue a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. Yes: if it gouerne an Accusatiue case, as being a Verbe
Transitiue: as, *Lognor verbum*: *Lognor* may forne *logendus*.

Q. How many Participles haue a Verbe Comonion?

A. All the foure Participles: as, of *Lagior*, commeth *largiens*,
largiturius, largiendus.

Q. How are Participles of the Present tense declined?

Aduerbes.

A. Like Nounes Adiectives of three Articles: as, Nom. *Hic* *hoc* *hanc*; like *Felix*.

Q. How are Particles of other tenses declined?

A. Like Nounes Adiectives of three divers endings: as, Nom. *Amans*, *amata*, *amatum*; like *Bonum*, *a*, *um*: so all the rest.

Of an Aduerbe.

Q. Which is you fist part of speech: and the first of those which are undeclared?

A. An Aduerbe.

Q. What is an Aduerbe?

A. A part of speech ioyned to the Verbes, to declare their signification.

Q. Why is it called an Aduerbe?

A. Because it is vsually ioyned to Verbes.

Q. May it not be ioyned vnto other parts of speech also?

A. Yes: to such words as are in place of Verbes, and some oþher: as, sometimes to Nounes, sometimes to Aduerbes.

Q. Whereto is an Aduerbe ioyned to the Verbes?

A. To declare their signification: that is, to make their signification more plaine and full.

Q. How?

A. By some circumstance of time, place, number, order; or the like, according to the severall kindes of Aduerbes; As, when I taught, where, how oft, in what order: and the like hereunto.

Q. Rehearse the sorts of your Aduerbes.

A. Aduerbes are of Time, Place, Number, Order: and so as they stand in the booke.

Q. Give me your Aduerbes, Englishing them in order.

A. Aduerbes of Time: as *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *hier* yesterday *perdix* the day after to morrow, *olim* in time past, or in time to come, or once; *aliquando* sometimes, *nuper* of late, *quando* when.

Of Place: as, *vbi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* here, *istuc* there, *illic* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

Aduerbes Englished:

Of Number: as, *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *quater* four times, *iterum* againe.

Of Order: as, *Inde* from thence: *deinde* afterwards: *denuo* to conclude: *postremo* last of all.

Of Asking or Doubting: as, *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorundam* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Of Calling: as, *Huc* *hoc*, *ð* *hoc*: *ehodus* *hoc* syrrah.

Of Affirming: as *Certe* surely, *ne* verily, *proficit* truly, *sane* truly or doubtlesse, **scilicet* doubleesse or truly, *licet* be it so, **Scilicet*, *quaestio* *esto* be it so.

Of Denying: as, *Non* not, *hanc* not, *minime* no, or in no wise, *nentiam* not, or in no wise, *nequaquam* no, or in no wise.

Of Swearing: as, **pol* in good sooth, *adepol* in good sooth, **Pól* by *Pollux*, *Hercle* truly, *Medius fidius* in faith or truth.

Of Exhorting: as, *Ei* go to, or well, *age* go to, *agite* go ye to, *Temples of Pelagedum* well, goe to yet.

Of Flattering: as, *Sodes* if thou darest, or on goodfellowship, as *Fidius* the son of *Jupiter*, *amabo* of all loue.

Of Forbidding: as, *Ne* no, not.

Of Wishing: as, *utinam* Oh that, or I would to God, *si* O that, *O si* O that, *O si* O if, *O* oh that.

Of Gathering together, as, *Simul* together, *una* together, *Hercules* shall pariter together, *non modò* not onely, *non solèm* not onely.

Of Parting: as, *Seorsim* asunder, or one from another: *sigillatim* every one asunder, or peculiarly, *vicatim* streete by streete, *auedes*, or village by village.

Of Choosing: as, *Potius* rather, *imò* yea rather.

Of a thing not finished: as, *Pene* almost, *ferè* almost, *prope* ne, or *neere*, or almost, *vix* scarcely, *moitò* non almost.

Of Shewing: as, *En bchold*; *ecce* behold.

Of Doubting: as, *Forsan* peraduenture, *foritan* peraduenture, *fortasse* it may be, *fortasse* it may be, or peraduenture.

Of Chance: as, *Fortè* by chance, *fortuito* by chance, or at aduenture.

Of Likeness: as, *Sic* *so*, *si* *ut* like as, *quasi* as, *cens* as, *tanquam* cuen as, *velut* as.

Of an Aduerbe.

Of Quality: as, *Bene* well, *male* evilly, *doctè* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantity: as, *Multum* much, *parum* little, *minimum* the least of all, *paullum* very little, *plurimum* the most of all, or very much.

Of Comparison: as, *Tam* so or as well, *quam* as, *magis* more, *minus* less, *maxime* especially.

* Q. Are not some Aduerbs compared?

A. Yes, certaine are: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly. *Propè* neere, *propius* nearer, *proxime* the neerest of all.

* Q. Doe these forme the Comparative and the Superlatiuē comming of Nounes which are compared irregularly, doc follow their manner of comparing: as, *Bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*, *is bene*, *melius*, *optime*.

A. No: they haue no Comparative nor Superlatiuē degree of themselues; neither doo forme any Comparison properly.

* Q. How then haue these degrees?

A. They doe borrow them of Nounes Adiectives of the Comparative and Superlatiuē degree.

* Q. How doth the Comparative degree of Aduerbes end?

A. Their Comparative ends in *us*; like the Neuter Gender of the Adiective of the Comparative degree.

Q. How end their Superlatiues?

A. They end for most part in *è*, like the Masculine Gender of the Vocatiue case of their Adiective of the Superlatiuē degree. Of which they seeme to be formed: as, *Doctè*, *doctius*, *doctissimè*.

Q. Doc not some Superlatiues end in *um*?

A. Yes: some few which haue the termination of the Neuter Gender, of the Vocatiue case, whereof they come: as, *Plurimum*, *potissimum*.

Q. Are not Prepositions sometimes made Aduerbes?

A. Yes: when they are set alone without a case.

* Q. How may we know Aduerbes?

A. Easily: Many of them are set downe in the Accidence. The rest may be knowne partly by their English, partly by their Latine; chiefly by their English and Latine together.

* Q. How

Of a Coniunction.

* Q. How by their English?

A. Most of them, besides these in the booke, are Aduerbes of Quality, and doe commonly end in *by*, in English: as, *wisely*, *learnedly*.

* Q. How by their Latine?

A. They end commonly in *è* or *is*, and are marked ouer the head with a graue accent, to distinguish them from Nounes: as, *Doctè*, *doctius*, *doctissimè*. Or else they end in *er*: as, *Prudenter*, *wisely*.

* Q. How by their English and Latine together?

A. Thus: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly.

Q. Haue you not some Aduerbes ending in *o*, like Ablatiue cases?

A. Yes: as, *Tantò* by so much: and some also in *im*: as, *furtim* theeuishly, comming of the Verbe *furo*. But these haue their accents to know them by, like as those in *um*, and the rest.

29. chapter. Of a Coniunction.

* Q. Which is your second part of speech vndeclined?

A. A Coniunction.

Q. What is a Coniunction?

A. A part of speech that ioyneth words and sentences together.

* Q. What is the vse of Coniunctions?

A. To ioyne words and sentences.

Q. How many kinds of Coniunctions haue you?

A. Twelue: ^a Copulatiues, Disjunctiues, Discretiues, Causals, Conditional, Exceptiues, Interrogatiues, Illatiues, Aduersatiues, Redditiues, Electiues, Similitatiues.

Q. Give me your Coniunctions, Latine and English together.

A. ^b Copulatiues: as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* also, *ac* and, *atque* and, *nec* neither, *neque* neither.

^c Disjunctiues: as, *Aut* either, *ve* or, *ot* either, *vet* either, *sed* either, *sne* either.

^d Discretiues: as, *Si* if, *non* not, *pro* for, *pro* before, *pro* after, *pro* since, *pro* because, *pro* though, *pro* although, *pro* as, *pro* as if, *pro* as though.

^a These kindes of Coniunctions haue their names according to the reasons following.

^b Copulatiues, because they serue vsually to couple parts or sentences absolu-

lately.

^c Disjunctiues, by which parts of sentences are seuered, as if one onely could be true.

Of a Preposition.

^a Discretives, by which the parts are lightly severed.
^b Causals, which shew a cause of a thing going before.

^c Conditionals, by which the part following is knit, vpon condition of that going before.

^d Exceptives doe except against something going before, or from something following.

^e Interrogatives aske a question.

^f Illatives bring in some conclusion, or shew something. ^g Redditives answer to the Aduersatives. For the order or placing of Coniunctions, see the Latine Rules, or M. Leedes questions.

Of a Preposition.

Q. Which is your third part of speech vndeclin-ed?

A. A Preposition.

Q. What is a Preposition?

A. A part of speech most commonly set before other parts of speech, either in Apposition, or in Composition.

Q. Why doe you say, most commonly set before other parts?

A. Because some Prepositions are ordinarily set after their cases; the rest also may be set after, sometime.

Q. What

^d Discretives: as, *Sed* but, *quid: m* but truly, *ancet* but, *verè* but, *at* but, *ast* but.

^e Causals: as, *Nam* for, *namq;* for, *enim* for, *etenim* for, *quia* because, *ve* that, *quod* that, *quam* sith that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* (let for *quoniam*) sith that, or because.

^f Conditionals: as, *Si* if, *si* but if, *modo* so that, *dum* so that, *dummodo* so that.

^g Exceptives: as, *Ni* except, *nisi* except, *quin* but, *adiquin* except that or otherwise, *preterquam* except that.

^h Interrogatives: as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *utrum* whether, *necne* whether or no, *anne* whether or no, *nonnè* is it not so.

ⁱ Illatives: as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *iaque* therefore, *proin* therefore.

^k Aduersatives: *Etsi* although, *quamquam* although, *quemvis* although, *fices* although, or albeit, *esto* be it so.

^l Redditives to the same: as, *Tamen* notwithstanding, *tamen* yet notwithstanding.

^m Electives: as, *Quam* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then.

ⁿ Diminutives: as, *Salem* at least, *vel* yea, or at the least-wise.

^o Illatives bring in some conclusion, or shew something. ^p Aduersatives shew some diuersity of things. ^q Redditives answer to the Aduersatives. For the order or placing of Coniunctions, see the Latine Rules, or M. Leedes questions.

Of a Preposition.

Q. What meane you by Apposition, when you say a Pre-position is set before in Apposition?

A. When a Preposition is onely set before another word, yet is not made one with it, but remaineth a perfect word of it selfe: as, *Ad patrem*.

Q. What meane you by Composition, when you say a Pre-position is set before in Composition?

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is set before: as, *inductus* vnlearned.

Q. To what vse doe Prepositions serue specially?

A. To gouerne cases: or to serue to cases, as our booke hath it: and to make compound words.

Q. What cases doe they serue to?

A. Some to an Accusatiue; some to an Ablatiue; some both to an Accusatiue and an Ablatiue.

Q. How many Prepositions serue to the ^a Accusatiue case?

A. Two and thirtie: namely, *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before &c.

Q. How many serue to the Ablatiue case?

A. These fifteeone ^b *A*, *ab*, *abs*, from or fro, &c.

Q. How many serue to both cases?

A. Onely these four: *In*, ^c *sub*, *super*, and *subter*.

Q. What Prepositions are set after their cases?

A. These three: *versus*, *penes*, and *tenus*, are ordinarily set after; also *cum* and *usque*, sometimes: as, *mecum*, *ad occidentem*, *usque*.

Q. May not the rest of the Prepositions be so set after their cases alio?

A. Yes: by the figure *Anastrophe*: as, *Italianum contra*.

Q. Can no Prepositions serue to a Genitiae case?

A. Yes: *Tenues*.

Q. When is that?

A. When the casuall word ioyned with *Tenues* is the Plurall number, then it must be put in the Genitiae case, and bee set before *Tenues*: as, *Antrium tenues*: vp to the ears: *genitium tenues*, vp to the knecs.

Q. It Prepositions bee set alone without any case; whether

are they then Prepositions?

A. No: they are then changed into Aduerbes: and so if they doe forme the degrees of comparison.

Q. May those four which serue to both cases, haue either an Accusatice case or an Ablatiue, as we will?

A. No: except *Sub*, which we may vse at our pleasure.

* Q. How know you then when to ioyne them to the Accusatice case; when to the Ablatiue?

A. By their signification: for when they are put for other Prepositions seruing to the Accusatice case, they will commonly haue an Accusatice case: so for Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue, an Ablatiue.

Q. When doth *in* serue to the Accusatice case?

A. When it hath the signe *into*, ioyned with the English: as, *in Vrbem*, into the City. Or, when it is put for *Erga*, towards; *contra*, against; or *ad*, vnto. Otherwise, it serues to an Ablatiue.

* Q. When doth *Sub* gouerne an Accusatice?

A. When it is put for *Ad. per*, or *ante*; that is, when it signifieth vnto, by, about or before. Otherwise, it gouernes an Ablatiue.

* Q. When doth *Super* gouerne an Accusatice?

A. When it is put for *ultra* beyond. Else it will haue an Ablatiue.

* Q. Haue you no moe Prepositions but these?

A. Yes: ^b These six; *An*, *dis*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*.

Q. Doe these serue to any cases?

A. No: they serue onely to make Compound words; so that *dis* from, &c., *dis* they are never found alone, but onely in Composition, compounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepositions compaired?

A. No: except some of them when they are changed into Aduerbes: as, *Propre*, *propius*, *proxime*.

Q. What is your last part of speech?

A. **V** An Interiection.

* Q. What is an Interiection?

A. A part of speech, which signifieth some sodaine affection, or passion of the minde, in an imperfect voice.

* Q. How many kindes of Interiections haue you?

A. So many as there are sodaine passions or motions of the minde:] as, of mirth, sorrow, dread, and the like: as they are in my booke.

* Q. Give me the English of your Interiections; as you did of Aduerbes and Coniunctions.

A. They are imperfect voyces: and so haue no proper English words: yet we may English them thus, after our custome of speech.

Some be of Mirth: as, *Ehax* hey, *vah* hey-da.

Sorrow: as, *Heu* alas, *hei* ah alas.

Dread: as, *Asat* oh, or *out* alas.

Marueilng: as, *Pape* O marueilous or strange!

Disdaining: as, *Hem* oh or what, *vah* ah.

Shunning: as, *Apage* get thee gone, or tie away.

Praising: as, *Euge* O well done!

Scorning: *hui* hoe, alas.

Exclamation: as, *Prob Deum atque hominum fidem*. Oh the faith of gods and men.

Cursing: as, *Ue* woe, *malum* in a mischiefe.

Laughing: as, *Ha*, *ha*, *be*; *ha*, *ha*.

Calling: as, *Ebo*, *ho*, *io*, *hoe* syrrah.

Silence: as, *Au*, *auh*.

* Q. But are all Interiections such imperfect voyces?

A. Yea, all which are properly Interiections: as, *Ehax*, *vah*, &c.

* Q. What say you then of *malum*, signifying in a mischiefe, is it not a perfect voice?

A. *Malum* is not properly an Interiection, but a Noun: and is onely then taken for an Interiection, when it is put to expresse such a sodaine passion.

* Q. May not other perfect words also be made Interiections.

A. Yes, any part of speech may: but especially Nounes and Verbes, whensouer they are vied to expresse these sodaine

Concords of the Latine speech.

motions of the minde: as, *infandum* a thing not to be spoken of, *Amatio* of all fellowship, *Perijalas*, are made Interiections and vndeclined.

Q. May one word be of many parts of speech?

A. Yes: being taken in a diuers signification; or in a diuers respect and consideracion.

***Q.** How for example?

A. *Cum* when, is an Aduerbe of Time: *Cum* seeing that, is a Coniunction Causall: *Cum* with, a Preposition. And *Cum* taken for this word *Cum*, or for it selfe, is a Noune Substantiuue and vndeclined,

***Q.** It seemeth hecreby that a word of any part of speech may be a Noune Substantiuue.

A. *Yes: when it is taken for the word it selfe, or, as for a word of Art] As, *Habeo* this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noune Substantiuue: as, *Bonum manè* good morrow. *Manè* is here declined, *hos manè insvariabile*.

The Concords of the Latine speech.

Q. WE haue done with the Introduction of the eight parts of speech, or the handling of the eight parts severally, which is the first part of your Accidence: now we are to come to the Rules of Construction of the Eight parts of speech, called the English Rules. **Q.** What meane you by Construction?

b That construction is to be accounted lawfull, which the most approued of the ancient Writers haue vsed both in writing and speaking.

c Construction is either simple and plaine, or figurative. Simple is, that which follows the right and

Figurative, which differs from the same plaine manner: as, *Magna pars vulnerata*.

A. Two: { 1. The Concords of words.
2. The gouerning of words.

***Q.** What meane you by Concords?

A. The agreement of words together, in some speciaill Accidence manner of speaking, according to the rules of Grammar: as, *Magna pars vulnerata*.

dents

The first Concord.

dents or qualities: as, in one Number, Person, Case or Gender.

***Q.** How many Concords haue you?

A. Three: The first betweene the Nominatiue Case and the Verbe.

The second, betweene the Substantiuue and the Adiectiuue.

The third, betweene the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

***Q.** Why must these sixe so agree together?

A. Because three of these are weake and cannot bee placed orderly in speech, except they be guided and holden vp by the three stronger.

***Q.** Which are those three weake ones?

A. The three latter: that is, the Verbe, the Adiectiuue and the Relatiue?

Q. What must the Verbe haue to agree with?

A. His Nominatiue case.

Q. What the Adiectiuue?

A. His Substantiuue.

Q. What must the Relatiue haue?

A. His Antecedent.

The first Concord.

Q. What is then your first Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Nominatiue case and the Verbe.

Q. When an English is giuen to be made in Latine, what must you doe first?

A. Looke out the principall Verbe.

Q. What if you haue mo Verbs then one in a sentence, which of them is the principall Verbe?

A. The first of them.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: first, if the Verbe be of the Infinitiuue Moode, it cannot be the principall Verbe. Secondly, if it haue before it a Relatiue: as, *that, whom, which*. Thirdly, if it haue before it a Coniunction: as, *et that, cum when, si if*, and such others.

***Q.** Why can none of these be the principall Verbe?

A. Because all these doe euer in soine sort depend vpon soine other Verb, going before them in natural & due order of speech.

The first Concord.

Q. Must not the same course be taken when a Latine is to be construed or turned into English, which is when an English is giuen to be made in Latine?

A. Yes, the very same: I must likewise first seeke out the principall Verbe, and marke it carefully.

Q. Why so?

A. Because that will point out the right Nominatiue case, which is that which agreeeth with it both in Number and Person, and also in reason; and so it doth very much direct the construing of all the sentence.

Q. When you haue found out the principall Verbe, what must you doe then?

A. Seeke out his Nominatiue case.

Q. How?

A. By putting the English, *who* or *what*, with the English of the Verbe; and then the word in the same sentence, which answereth to the question, shall be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

Q. Give me an example how.

A. *Venit ne Rex?* Doth the king come? If you aske heire, Who commeth? the answere is, The king. So the word *king* is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

Q. Must we alwayes thus seeke out the Nominatiue case?

A. Yes, in Verbes Personals: except the Verbe be an Impersonall; which will haue no Nominatiue case.

Q. Where must your Nominatiue case be set, in making or construing Latine?

A. Before the Verbe.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: First, when a question is asked. Secondly, when the Verbe is of the Imperatiue Mood. Thirdly, when this signe *is*, or *ebere*, commeth before the English of the Verbe.

Q. Where must the Nominatiue case be placed, if any of these happen?

A. Most vsually after the Verbe, or after the signe of the Verbe: as, *Amas es louest thou?* or *dost thou loue?*

Q. What case must your casuall word be, which commeth next

The first Concord.

next after the Verbe, and answereth to the question, *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe?

A. It must commonly be the Accusatiue case.

Q. Why doe you say commonly? Is there any exception?

A. Yes: if the Verbe doe properly gouerne another case after him to be construed withall] for then it must be such case, as the Verbe gouernes properly.

Q. Give an example:

A. *Si capis placere magistro, utere diligentia, &c.* Heire placere the Verbe gouernes properly *magistro* a Datiue case; and *utere* gouernes *diligentia* an Ablatiue case, not an Accusatiue:

Q. What doth a Verbe Personall agree with?

A. With his ^a Nominatiue case.

Q. In how many things?

A. Into two; in Number and Person.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The same number and Person that the Nominatiue case presed, but is, the same must the Verbe be.

Q. Give me an example.

A. *Preceptor legit, vos verò negligitis, &c.*

Q. In which words lyeth the speciall example, and force of guishing & discerning some persons from all others: as *vos* *damnauit* is you

A. In *Preceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

Q. How are these to be applied?

A. Thus: *Legit* the Verbe is the singular Number and third Person, agreeing with *Preceptor* his Nominatiue case, which is ^{none other; or} the singular Number and third Person. And *negligitis* is the plurall Number and second Person, because it agreeeth with *vos* his ^{else for more emphasis, that} Nominatiue case, which is also the Plurall Number and second Person.

are [my] patronē; that is, you especially and aboue all other. [So also in Verbes, whose signification belongs vnto men, the Nominatiue cases of the third Person are vsually vndestood: as, *Ferunt, b.e. ille fertur*, he is reported, vsuelle *fertur* bee rather vsed Imperf. So *ferunt, b.e. homines ferunt*, men say. 3. Thus it is likewise in Verbes, whose action belongs to God or nature, as, *pl. it*, it raineth: *fulminat*, it thunders, that is, God or Nature raines or thunders.] Thus it is in like manner in some other Verbes which as there are said to be of an exempt signification, viz. whose action is not in the power of man, or of any earthly creature, as *lucet* it is day, *Aduerserascit* it draweth towards evening.

Q. Must

a Note that the Nominatiue cases of the first and second persons, as, *Ego, tu, nos* and *vos* are

seldome ex-

stocd, vsuelle it be for the cause of better distin-

cerning some persons from all others: as *vos*

damnauit is you

condemned & condemned &

the rule, to apply them to the rule?

else for more emphasis, that

is, for speaking more significantly: as, *Tu es patremus*, you

The second Concord.

Aduerbe with a Genitive case. Lastly, any one word or moe put for themselves, or whatsoeuer is put in stead of the Nominative case.

Q. What if your Verbe be of the Infinitive Moode, must it haue a Nominative case before it?

A. No; It must haue an Accusative case before it, in stead of a Nominative.

The Second Concord.

Q. **V**Hat is your second Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Substantive and the Adiective.

Q. When you haue an Adiective, how will you finde out his Substantive?

A. As I found out the Nominative case: that is, by putting the English *who* or *what* to the English of the Adiective; and the word or words answering to the question, shall be the Substantive to it.

Q. In how many things doth the Adiective agree with his Substantive?

A. In three: in Case, Gender and Number.

Q. Why doth your booke say, The Adiective whether it be a Noun, Pronoune, or Participle?

A. Because all Pronounes are Adiectives by nature; except *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*: and so are all Particples; and therefore agree with Substantives as well as the Noun Adiectives doe.

Q. Is your Adiective alwayes the same Case, Gender, and Number that the Substantive is?

A. No, not alwayes: for there are three such exceptions as in the first Concord, though my booke name but one.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Many Substantives Singular, hauing a Coniunction Copularie coniuning betweene them, will haue an Adiective Plurall; which Adiective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which is the Substantive of the most worthy Gender?

A. The

The third Concord.

A. The Substantive of the Masculine Gender is more worthy then the Substantive of the Feminine: and the Substantive of the Feminine more worthy then of the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwaies true?

A. Yea: except in things without life; I meane, such as are not apt to haue life: as we shall see after.

Q. What Gender is most worthy in these?

A. The Neuter is vsually so accounted, though wee may take such Neuters to be put Substantively: as, *Arctus & calamis sunt bona*.

* *Q.* Which is the second exception?

A. When an Adiective comes betweene two Substantives of diuers Genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them. * *Nunquamque ac modo paupertas mibi visum est onus et miserum & paupertas visum onus.*

* *Q.* Which is the third exception?

A. That the Substantive is not alwaies a Caswall word: but a whole sentence, a piece of a sentence, an Infinitive Moode, an Aduerbe with a Genitive case, or any word put for it selfe, may graue. *Ter paupertas visum onus.*

* *Q.* Why so?

A. Because all these things which may be the Nominative case to the Verbe, may be likewise the Substantive to the Adiective, and the Antecedent to the Relatiue.

* *Q.* What Case, Gender and Number, shall the Adiective be, when any of these are his Substantive?

A. Such as that which standeth for his Substantive, is accounted to be?

* *Q.* What if the Adiective haue respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or one piece of a sentence) what Gender and Number must it be?

A. The Neuter Gender, and Singular Number.

* *Q.* What if it haue respect to moe things then one?

A. It must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

The third Concord.

Q. **V**Hat is the third Concord betweene?

A. **V**Between the Antecedent and the Relatiue? a By Relatiue in this place

we vsually meane *Qui*, *qua*, *quod*, with the cases and words coniuning of it.

The third Concord.

We may also note, that these Relatiues set downe in the Pronoune, as, *Hic ille, iste, is, idem, qui, arc*, called Relatiues of Substance, because they haue Relation to a Substance. Others are called Relatiues of Accident, because they haue relation to some accident; as to some quality or quantity, as *Qualis, quantus, cuius, and o-* ther Interrogatiues.

Q. When you haue a Relatiue, what must you doe to finde out his Antecedent?

A. Put the question *who* or *what*, to the English of the Relatiue; and the word that answereth to the question, is the Antecedent to it.

Q. What meane you by the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent is commonly such a word, as goeth in the sentence before the Relatiue, and is rehearsed againe of the Relatiue.

Q. In how many things doth the Relatiue agree with his Antecedent?

A. In three: in Gender, Number, and Person.

Q. Is one Substantiue or Casuall word the Antecedent alwaies to the Relatiue?

A. No: all the same things may be the Antecedent to the Relatiue, which may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, or the Substantiue to the Adiectiue.

Q. When any of these, except a Casuall word, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number must the Relatiue be?

A. If the Relatiue be referred but to one thing of those, except the casuall word, it must be the Neuter Gender, and Singular Number: but if it bee referred to two things or more of them, it must bee the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

C. Oþertrue, that the proper Antecedent is not always expressed: for sometimes a Relatiue and so sometimes a Noun Adiectiue haue for their Antecedent or Substantiue some Pronoune Primitiue in-

Q. When the English word *that*, may be turned into *which*, what part of speech is it?

A. A Relatiue.

Q. If it cannot bee so turned, what part of speech is it then?

A. A Coniunction; which in Latine is called *quod* or *ut*, signifying *that*.

Q. Must it alwaies needs be so made in Latine by *quod* or *ut*, signifying *that*? Primitiue in- cluded in the Pronoune Possessiue set downe, by that Rule in the Syntax. *Aliquando Re- latum, &c.* as, *Landauit fortunas meas, qui filium haberem tali ingenio predictum*. Where *qui* hath for his Antecedent in the Primitiue *Ego* included in *meas*, in which *mei* is understood. So the examples in the construction of the Pronoune in the Latine Syntax, viz. *Hac Possessiua, Meus, tuus, &c.*

A. No:

Case of the Relatiue.

A. No: we may oft-times elegantly leaue out both *quod* and *ut*, by turning the Nominatiue case into the Accusatiue, and the Verbe into the Infinitiue moodle.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come together with a Coniunction Copulatiue containing betweene them; what number must the Relatiue be?

A. The Plurall.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents must the Relatiue agree in Gender?

A. With the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which call you the most worthy Gender, in things not apt to haue life?

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedents bee of the Masculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter; may yet the Relatiue be the Neuter?

A. Yes: as, *Arctus & calami que fregisti, que* the Relatiue is *agas volo*, the Neuter Gender; though *Arctus & calami* the Antecedents Or thus. That *Quod* doth ver- ally signifie simply, a thing done, or to bee done, *ut* the cause why it is done, or to bee done.

The Case of the Relatiue.

Q. How many chiefe rules are there to know what Case the Relatiue must be of?

A. Two: When there commeth no Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and, &c. And when there commeth a Nominatiue case, &c.

Q. When in making or construing Latine, there commeth no Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe, what case must your Relatiue be?

A. The Nominatiue case to the Verbe; as it were a Noun Substantiue.

Q. Next. When there comes a Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe; what Case must the Relatiue bee then?

A. Such Case as the Verbe will haue after him: that is, such

Case as any Noun Substantive should bee, being governed of the same Verbe.

Q. May not the Relative be the Substantive to the Adiective, as well as it may be the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there no other words which haue their Cases, as the Relative hath?

^a These are called Relativies of *Accident*, as was said before.

A. Yes: Nounes Interrogatiues and Indefinites: as, * *Quis*, *qui*, *quod*, *quoniam*, *quoniamus*, *quotus*, &c.

Q. Doe Relativies, Interrogatiues and Indefinites, follow the words whereof they are governed, like as Substantives, and other parts of speech doe?

A. No: these usually all come before the Verbe; that is, they are set before the Verbe, or other words, whereof they are governed.

* Q. Doth a Substantive never stand before the word whereof it is governed?

A. Yes: when a word is ioyned with it which goeth before by nature: as, a Relative, or an Interrogatiue, or Indefinite: As, *Quem librum legis, librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is governed, like as *quem* doth.

Q. Why so?

A. Because of the Relative which goeth with it.

Q. Is the Relative alwaies governed of the Verbe, which he commeth before?

A. It is governed of whatsoeuer a Noun Substantive may be governed of: as, sometimes of an Infinitiu Moode comming after the Verbe. Sometimes of a Participle. Sometimes of a Gerund. And so of other words, according to my booke: and in all things like vnto the Substantive.

* Q. How can you know of what word the Relative is governed?

A. By putting in stead of the Relative the same Case of *Hic*, *hic*, *hoc*; and so construing the sentence.

Q. Why so?

A. Because then the word which is put for the Relative, will in construing follow the word which the Relative is governed of, as other parts of speech doe.

* Q. Shew

* Q. Shew how in this sentence; *Quem nō est narrandi locut.*

A. Put *hic* in stead of *qua*, and then it will follow thus in construing: *Nunc non est locut narrandi hic: so que is governed of narrandi.*

Q. But if a Relative come betweene two Substantives of diuers Genders; with which of them shall it agree?

A. With either of them indifferently, as we will; that is, either with the former or the later, as will best serue to expresse the matter in hand; yea, though they be of diuers Numbers also: By the rule, *Relativus inter duo Antecedentia, &c.*

* Q. WE haue done with Construction in the agreement of words: now wee are come to Construction in governing of words. Where begin your rules for governing words?

A. At When two Substantives come together, &c.

Q. In what order doe these rules stand in your booke?

A. In the order of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Shew how.

A. First, the Rules for Construction of Nounes Substantives. Secondly, of Nounes Adiectives. Thirdly, of Pronounes. Fourthly, of Verbes Personals. Fiftly, of Gerunds. Sixtly, of Supines. Seuenthly, of all such words as signifie Time, Space betweene Place: Names of places. Eightly, of Verbes Impersonals. Ninthly, of Particples. Tenthly, of Aduerbcs. The eleuenth, of Conjunctions. The twelfth, Prepositions. The thirteenth, Interjections.

Q. In what order are the rules placed for all these?

A. According to the order of the cases. First, rules for the Nominative case, if the word doe govern a Nominative case. Secondly, for the Genitive. Thirdly, for the Dative. Fourthly, for the Accusatiue. Fiftly, for the Ablatiue.

* Q. Why doe you not mention any rules for the Vocatiue?

A. Because the Vocatiue is governed of no other part of speech, except an Interjection. And also it may easilly bee knowne, because whensoeuer we call or speake to any person or things,

64 Manner of finding out the rules in Construction.

things, we doe it in the Vocative case.

* Q. How will you finde out the rule for any word in a sentence, to know why it is put in the Genitive, Dative, or any other case?

A. First, I must construe the sentence.

* Q. What meane you by construe?

A. To construe, is to place every word in a sentence, according to the naturall order of speech; and to giue every word his proper signification in English.

* Q. Why must you construe thus first?

A. Because every case is commonly gouerned of the principall word which goeth next before it, in this right and naturall order of construing.

* Q. How will you seeke out the rule for the case, when you haue construed?

A. First, I must consider what case my word is, and of what word it is gouerned. Secondly, what part of speech the word is whereof it is gouerned, and of what signification. Thirdly, I must turne to the rules for such a case, after such a part of speech.

* Q. Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitive case after a Substantive, how doe you finde it?

A. I must turne to the rules of the Genitive case after the Substantive: and marking the signification of the word, I shall finde the rule in one of those.

* Q. Shew me this by an example in this little sentence, *Vir-tutis comes inuidia*. What must you doe first?

A. First, I construe it, thus; *Inuidia envy* [*est* is] *comes* a companion *virtutis* of virtue.

* Q. What case is *comes* here, and why?

A. *Comes* is the Nominative case, gouerned of the Verbe *est*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Nominative case after the Verbe; that is, *Sunt, forent, fio*.

* Q. What case is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitive case, gouerned of the Substantive *Comes*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Genitive case, after the Substantive: When two Substantives, &c.

* Q. Seeing you must construe right before you can tell your rule;

For this rule
see it more at
large in the
Grammar
Schoole.

Rule of construing.

65.

rule; what order must you obserue in construing a sentence?

A. First, I must reade distinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

* Q. How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all such words as are written with great letters; except the first word of every sentence, which is euer written with a great letter.

* Q. What word then must you take first?

A. A Vocative case, if there be one, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plane.

* Q. What next?

A. I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominative case; and take first the Nominative case, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it; and that which hangeth of it, seruing to make it plaine.

* Q. What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatsoeuer words depend on it; seruing to make it plaine; as, an Infinitive Moode, or an Aduerbe.

* Q. What then?

A. Such case as the Verbe properly gouernes: which is commonly an Accusative case

* Q. What must you take next?

A. All the Cases in order; first, a Genitive, secondly, a Dative, lastly, the Ablatiue.

* Q. Give me the summe of this rule briefly.

A. First, I must reade my sentence plainly to a full poynt Every choller marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I must take first a Vocative case, if there be one, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it, and that which depends of it to make it plaine. Thirdly, I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominative case, and take first the Nominative case, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it, and that which hangeth on it to make it plaine. Then the Verbe whith the infinitive Moode or Aduerbe. Next, the Accusative case, or such case as the Verbe properly gouerns. Lastly, all the other cases in order: as, first, the Genitive, secondly, the Dative; after, the Ablatiue.

K

* Q. What

Rules of construing briefly.

Q. What if there be not all these kindes of words in a sentence?

A. Then I must take so many of them as are in the sentence, and in this order.

Q. Is this order ever to be kept?

A. It is often altered by words of exciting or stirring vp: as, by Interrogations, Aduerbes of willing, calling, shewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by some Coniunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatives, Indefinites, Partitives, Relatiues: as, by *Quis* or *qui*, *neer*, *qualis*, *quoniam*, *quos*; &c. Lastly, by such words as haue in them the force of relation or dependence.

Q. What words are those?

A. Such as haue some other words depending vpon them in the latter part of the sentence; or are referred to something going before. As, *Cum*, *deinde*, *deinceps*, *quemadmodum*, *sic*, *sicut*, *sicuti*, *dum*, *donec*, *primum*, *quando*, *qnia*, *quoniam*, *ticet*, *postquam*, *quam*, *quoniam*, *et si*, *quamvis*, and the like.

Q. Why is th' order changed by these?

A. Because these commonly goe before in a sentence, beginning the sentence.

Q. But are there not some speciaall things to be obserued in construing?

A. Yes, these: first to marke well the Principall Verbe, because it pointeth out the right Nominative case, and vsually directts all the sentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominative case be set before the Verbe; the Accusatiue after the Verbe; the Infinitiue Moode after another Moode; the Substantiue and Adiectiue be construed together, except the one of them doe governe some other word, or haue some word ioyned vnto it, or depending on it, to whichit passeth the signification in a speciaall manner: that the Preposition be ioyned with his case.

Q. Well; to returne againe to the Rules in order: What cases doe Substantiues gouerne?

A. A Genitiue commonly; some an Ablatiue.

Q. How

Construction of Substantiues.

Q. How many rules are there of these?

A. Five.

Q. Name the beginning of each rule in order.

A. When two Substantiues come together betokening, &c.

2. When the English of this word *Res*, is put with an Adiectiue, &c. 3. An Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender, &c. 4. Words of any quality or property to the praise, &c. 5. *Omnis* and *versus*, whē they be Latine for need.

L Q. 1) When two Substantiues come together betokening divers things, what case shall the latter be?

A. The Genitiue.

Q. Give an example.

A. *Facundia Ciceronis.*

Q. Which is your Genitiue case, and why?

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitiue case gouerned off *facundia*; because it is the latter of two Substantiues.

Q. Is there no exception from this rule?

A. Yes: if the Substantiues belong both to one thing.

Q. What if they belong both to one thing?

A. Then they shall be put both in one case.

Q. When you haue the English of the word *Res*; that is, thing, put with an Adiectiue, what may you doe then?

A. Put away the word *Res*: and put the Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender like a Substantiue.

Q. If any Adiectiue in the Neuter gender, be put alone without a Substantiue, what doth it stand for?

A. For a Substantiue; and so is said to be put Substantiuely, or for a Substantiue.

Q. What case will it haue when it is so put?

A. A Genitiue, as if it were a Substantiue.

Q. What case must Nounes be put in, that signify the praise or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Noun Substantiue, or a Verbe Substantiue: as, after *Sunt*, *forent*, or *fuerint*.

unless we will say a *Glyceria*, for *gla* *Glycerium*. Substantiues compounded with *co* having a Datiuue case; as *contubernialis*, *commilito*, *confrater*, &c. may seeme to be referred most fitly to this rule, *est* *clidm*, &c. L. The first of the Substantiues is oft understood by a figure called *Eclipſis*: as, *Norvidemus manice quod in tergo est*: for *id* *manice*, as in the Latine Rules.

68 The Genitive case after the Adjective.

These are commonly in the Genitive being the latter of two Substantives; the

Ablative by some word vnderstood. b Verbals in *io* were wont to haue the same cases with the Verbes which they come of: as to say, *Nibil in ea re captio est*, for *nihil in ea receperis*. *Quid tibi nos tollio est*, for *quid nos tangis*, *Lamb. on e puer opus est cibum*. *Plant. Legionis opus est*, *Fab.*

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case after the Adjective.

Q. How many generall rules are their belonging to that Chapter of the Genitive after the Adjective?

A. Five: Adjectives that signifie desire, Nounes Partitives, &c.

Q. What case will Adjectives haue which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and the like?

So Adjectives A. A Genitive:

of care, digni- Q Nounes Partitives or taken partitively, with Interroga-
ty, and other tive, and certaine Nounes of Number, as those set downe in the
like: as, *Prae-* booke, and the like: what case doe they require?

Securitas an-
xius. Securus a-

norum. Securis etiam caterarum. Certus condemnacionis. So Verbals in *axas. Audix ingenu-*

b This Genitive is a Genitive plural, or equal thereto, whereof the Nounes Partitives have their Gender expressly or included: as, *Quorum alter. Quisquam hominum. Aliquis familiæ*.¹ These Nounes may gouerne other cases being vsed in other senses and meanings: as, *Prinus ab Hercule. Quis secundus*. And in the first sense haue in stead of the Genitive an Ablative with a Preposition: as, for *Alter reformat, alter i' vobis*. To the end that we may see the plaine construction of these and the Substantive to the Adjective, he may come only to resolve them thus: repeating againe the substantives, or Substantives in the same case that the Adjective is, or some other word vnderstood in the Substantive if it be a Noun Collecive: as, *Quis nis Deus deorum. Degeneres canes canum. Aliquis et similes*.¹ The Comparative is comonly referred to two things alone, which are compared together: as, *Mixtum fortior*, though sometyme to more, as *Apum adolescentiæ*. The Superlative too, or to some Noun Collecive, including more, as *Iustissimus plebis. Quam nemo omnium eleganter est a Cicerone*, for *Cicerone*, or quam *Cicerone*.

Q. When

The Dative case after the Adjective.

69

Q. When you haue a question asked as by any of these Interrogatiues, in what case must you answer?

A. In the same case wherin the Question is asked.

Q. And in what tense of a Verbe must you answer?

A. In the same tense.

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this rule?

A. Thrice: First, if a question be asked by *Cuius, cuius, cuius*: Secondly, If it be asked by such a word, as may gouerne divers cases: Thirdly, if I must answer by one of these Pronoune Possessives: *Mens, tuus, suis, noster, vester*.

Q. Nounes of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree, being put as Nounes Partitives (that is hauing after them the English *of or among*) what case doe they require?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Nounes of the Comparatiue degree, with this signe *than* or *or* after them, what case will they haue?

A. An Ablative.

The Dative case after the Adjective.

Q. What Adjectives gouerne a Dative Case?

A. Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit; ^{so obuius.} *fidus, amicus se-*
¹; likeness, unlikeness; pleasure, submitting, or belonging to ^{cunctus: idem} *omnibus* or *orga-*
any thing.

Q. What other Adjectives?

A. Of the Passiue signification in *bilis*; and Nounes Partici-¹ Son. e Adie-
pials in *dus*.² ^{Eties signifi-}

¹ *affinis, similia, conscius. b communis, venus,*
likeness, &c. haue a Genit. as *Par huius*: so *affinis, similia, conscius. b communis, venus,*
immunis, may serue to diuers cases. ² *So Natus, commodus, incommodus, virilis, inutile, circumcisus*
aptus, haue vsually a Dative, and sometime an Accus. with a Preposition: as, *Natus glorie,*
or ad gloriam.

The Accusatiue case after the Adjective.

Q. What Adjectives gouerne an Accusatiue case?

A. Such as betoken the length, breadth, or thick-

b *Longius septem pedes, longus sesquipede, latus quinq[ue] pedum genum.* nessle of any thing, will haue an Accusat. case of such Nounes as
pedes, longus signifie the measure of the length, breadth or thicknesse.
sesquipede, la-
tus pedum
quinq[ue] genum. **Q.** Doe they euer gourne an Accusatiue case?
A. No : b sometimes an ablative; and sometimes a Genitive.

The Ablative case after the Adiective.

Q. **V**Hat Adiectives gourne an Ablatiue case?
 A. * Adiectives signifying fulnesse, emptinesse,
 Q. Doe these alwaies gourne an Ablatiue?
 A. * No : sometimes a Genitiue, sometime an Accusatiue or
 an Ablatiue with a Preposition.

Q. What other Adiectives gourne an Ablatiue case?
 A. ^b *Dignus, indignus, praedictus, capax, contentus*, and such
 like.

Q. ^c VVhat may the Adiectives ^d *dignus, indignus*, and *contentus*, haue in stead of their Ablatiue case?
 A. An Infinitiue Moode.

b Quod dignus
sem Plau. Adiectives of diversitie? as *Alter, aliu, diversus*, haue an Ablatiue with a Preposition, and sometimes a Datiue. The Substan. signifying the cause why any thing is done, or the forme and manner of a thing after Adiectives or Substant. are put in the Abl. case; as, *fzc-
cirus senectute. Preceptor consiliis. Parenis natura. Titulo Doctor. Dei gratia rex.*

Constructions of Pronouns.

The Posses-
sives men, tuis,
tuus, noster &
uester, do seeme
to receive
after them cer-
tainie Genitiue the Genitiue cases of the Pronoune Primitiues, signifying
cases of Adiectives
referred for their Substantiues, to the Genitiue cases of the Primitiues included in those
Possessiues: as, *Ipsius*, *solius*, &c. *Ex tuo ipsius anima*, &c. *ipsius*, is referred for his Sub-
stantive, to *tui* the Genitiue case of *Tu* included, or understood in *tuo*: which *tui* is gover-
ned of *anima*. See the Latine rule *Hec possedita*, and the rest of the examples ther-

Constructions of Pronouns.

of mee, of thee, &c. and when to vse *Mess*, *thys*, *suum*, *noster*
and *vester*, the Pronoune Possessiues, signifying mine, thine,
&c.

Q. When must *Mei*, *snj*, and *sni*, the Genitive cases of the Pri. *d* *sui* and *sus*, mitives, be used?

A. When suffering or the Passion is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to suffer something, or to haue that which
something done vnto it, but not to due any thing: as, *Amor* went before
the loue *mei* of me; not meaning the loue which I haue, but in the same
the loue wherewith others loue me, or which others haue of *Petrius nimium*.
me.

Q When must mens, mens, sum, be used?

A. When doing or ^{*} possession is signified.

2. When is that?

A. When a person is meant to do, or possess something : as, *thy Art* or *skill* ; that is, that Art which thou hast.

Q. Where are *Nostrum* and *vestrum* used?

A. After Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatitives.

Q. How are the Demonstratives, *Hic*, *Ile*, *Iste*, distinguish- selfe, suum his
ed? *owne*; whereas

A. Thus vsually ; that *Hic* sheweth him who is next vnto me, *Iste* him who is next to you. *Iste*, signifieth one remote from both. So wee vse *Ile*, when wee would set out a thing by the excellency of it : as, *Alexander ille magnus*, that famous Alexander : But *iste* is vsed when we speake of a thing with contempt : as, *Istum emulum*, this emulating companion.

L.Q. What are we to observe further concerning the use of *peuplitziam gramineas*? *wisterforæs* & *ame promæas*.
Hic and ille, or is?

A. That when they are referred to two Antecedents before,
Hic is commonly referred to the latter and nearer of them, viz.
that which was last spoken of. *Ile* to the further off, or that
which was first spoken of, though sometimes it bee otherwise.
See the Latine rule, *Hic & ille cum adduo anteposita, &c.*

Gpn

Nominative after the Verbe.

Construction of the Verbe ; and first
with the Nominative case.

Q. VVHat Verbes haue a Nominative case after them?

A. ^a *Sum forem sis, existo*, and certaine Verbs Passiuers of calling : as, *Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeo, existimor, videor*, and such like.

Q. Will these euer haue a Nominative case after them?
A. No : but when they haue a Nomina. case before them.

Q. VVhy so?

A. Because they haue such case after them, as they haue before that they

subsist or serue
in coniugating
or resoluing
them, as in e-
very Preter-
perf. and Pre-
ter-pluperfект
tense of Verbs
in or, so in the
Infinitive
Mood both
Actiuic and
Passiuic. Or
finally, because
all other Verbs
to one thing?

Q. VVhat other Verbes besides *sum, forem*, haue such Cases
after them as they haue before them?
A. ^b Verbes of Gesture?

Q. VVwhich call you Verbes of Gesture?
A. Verbes of bodily mouing, going, resting or doing.

Q. VVhat is your generall rule, when the word going before
the Verbe, and the word comming after the Verbe, belong both
to one thing?
A. That they be put both in one Case ; by this rule: And ge-
them : as, *Iego*, nerally when the word that goeth, &c. So like wise Particiles
sum legens. All
comming of Verbes Substantiuers, and of the rest before : as
other Verbs
Factus, habitus : as, *Lectule delicijs satis beate meis. Propertius.*
are resolved by

^a *Quoniam si Romana licet esse Gaditanum, b.e. ciuem esse Gaditanum* : or *Gaditanum* for *Ga-*
ditanum, by *Anaptyxis*; so in many others.
^b They are called Verbs of Gesture, because
they signifie some speciaill gesture of the body : as, *Ego go, curro I run, &c.*

The Genitius case after the Verbe.

Q. VVHat Verbes require a Genitius case after them?

A. ^a *The Verbe a Sum*, when it betokeneth posses-
sion, owing, or otherwise appertaining to a thing as a token, prop-
erty, duery, or guise. ^{b. c.}

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes : *Meu, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, must be the Nomi-
native case, agreeing with the Substantiuers going before, expressed
or vnderstood : because they be Pronoune Adiectiuers.

Q. What other Verbes require a Genitius case?

A. Verbes that betoken to ^d esteeme or regard.

Q. What Genitius case?

A. A ^e Genitius case signifying the value.

Q. What other Verbes besides require a Genitius case?

A. ^f Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging,
quitting or assoiling.

Q. What Genitius case will they haue?

A. A Genitius of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing
that one is accused, condemned, or warned of.

Q. May they haue no Case else of the crime or cause?

A. Yes : an Ablatiue ; and that most commonly without a
Preposition.

^g **Q.** If *veerg*, *nullius, alter, neuter, alius, ambo*, or a Super-
latiuic degree signifying the crime or cause, bee gouerned of any Substantiuers of
these Verbes, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablatiue onely, as, *Accus as farti, an stupri, an utro-
que, sine de utroque?*

else they are put Substantiuers. ^{d.} Verbes of esteeming are these, and the like;
Estimo, pendo, facio, curo, respicio, consulo, &c. ^e *Estimo* may haue also an Ablatiue case:
as, *Estimo magni* (*viz. paetio*, or the like). ^f *Equi boni consul* ; (*b.e. equi & boni valoris,*
or pretiy). ^g So *equi boni facio* are peculiar phrases. ⁱ So all the Verbes taken in the
same signification of accusing or condemning, &c. as, *Perdi, appello, posculo, accesso, in-
simulo, defero, arguo, incuso, castrigo, increpo, urgeo, pleito, alligo, obligo, astringo, teneor, cito, iudi-
co, conuincio, yedarguo, noto, infamo, prebendo, deprehendo, purgo, common: facio, interrog, conser-
no, inquirio, doceo, commendo, miror, vitupero: as, commendo te pietatis, miror iusticie, vitupero,
negligentie.* Though in these (*causa*) or the like Nounes may seeme to be vnderstood. So
doct*de iniurijs*.

Dative after the Verbes.

Q. May not these Verbes haue also an Accusatiue case?

A. Yes : of the Person, which is accused, condemned or war-
ned, &c. or else such case as the Verbe properly gouerneth, as,
Condemnare generum sceleris. Admonere alterum fortunae.

Q. What other Verbes yet require a Genitiue case?

A. *Satago, misereor, & miseresco.*

Q. What case doe *Reminiscor, obliuiscor, recordor* and *me-
misi* require?

A. A Genitiue ; and sometime an Accusatiue. Also *Memini*
signifieth Actiuely, and hath an
Accusatiue.

*Satago de vi. i.e. anxius sum de vi. Aut. Gel. Misereor, aris, significith Actiuely, and hath an Accusatiue. *L. Misereor* and *Miseresco* may haue a Dative case, but more seldom.*

The Dative after the Verbes.

Q. What Verbes require a Dative case?

A. All sorts of Verbes which are put acquisitiuely

Q. What is it to be put acquisitiuely?

A. To be put after the manner of getting something to them.

Q. What tokenes haue such Verbes after them?

A. These tokenes, *to or for.*

Q. What Verbes doe especially belong to this rule which haue thus a Dative case?

A. ^a Verbes which betoken ; First, to profit or disprofit.

Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to giue or to restore. Fourthly,

to promise or to pay. Fifthly, to command or shew. Sixthly,

to trust. Sevenly, to obey, or to bee against. Eightly, to

threaten or bee angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* with his com-

pounds, except *passum*, when they haue *to or for* after them.

Tenthly. Verbes compounded with *satis*, *bene* and *male*.

Eleuenthly, Verbes compounded with these Prepositions, *Pre-*

^b which is *usual ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, and inter;* except *preco, preuiuco,*

ly by reason of *precedo, precurro, preuerter*, which will haue an Accusatiue case.

their signification : *as, consulere alium, to give counsell to any one, and consulere aliquem, to
aske counsell of any one.* Thus commonly the construction followeth the signification. So.
Nuntio ibi, & sonctimes nuncio ad te. Plaut. Credere duarum rerum, & omnium rerum credere.
*Plaut. Ignosco, condono te. Gratulor tibi hanc rem, nzc re, or hac de re. Dominari astis, dominari
in suis, & dominari in omnire. For Tempore, moderor, refero, mitto, do, as, do tibi literas, and do
ad te literas ; see the Latine rule, Dicin. us Tempore, moderor.*

Q. What

Accusatiue case after the Verbes.

Q. What Case will *c Sum* haue, when it is put for *habeo* to <sup>a Suppose to a-
bound or bee
sufficient, may</sup>
haue a Dative
case, as, *Eſt for
habeo.*

A. A Dative.

Q. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominatiue case, and a Da-
tive : what Case may the Nominatiue be turned into?

A. Into the Dative : so that *Sum* may (in such manner of
speaking) haue a double Double Dative case.

Q. Can onely *Sum* haue a double Dative case?

A. Not onely *Sum*, but also many other Verbes may haue a
double Dative case, in such manner of speaking.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Dative case of the Person, another of the thing.

Q. How may the Dative case of the thing be resolved?

A. Either by the Nominatiue case whereof it is usually made:
as, *Sum tibi presidio. b.e. presidium*, or an Accusatiue case with a
Preposition : as *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis. i.e. ad laudem.*

The Accusatiue case after the Verbe.

Q. What Verbes require an Accusatiue case?

A. Verbes transitives.

Q. What Verbes are those?

A. All Actives, Commons, and Deponents, whose action or *Transitiva, que-
doing posseth into some other thing to expresse it by*, and haue *rum actio tran-
ſit in rem aliam.*

Q. Whereof may they haue an Accusatiue case?

A. Of the doer, or sufferer.

Q. May not Verbes Neuters haue an Accusatiue case?

A. Yes : of ther owne signification. ^d

Q. Are there not soime Verbes which will haue two Accusa-
tive cases? <sup>d Verbes Neu-
ters may also
haue an Accu-
satiue case si-
guratiuely,
that is, by some</sup>

A. Yes : Verbes of ^a asking, teaching and ^b arraying.

Q. Whereof?

A. ^c One Accusatiue case of the sufferer, another of the thing. Trope or fi-
gure : as, by

*Metaphora, Metonymia, Syncedoche, &c. yet like as the Verbs Transitives in whose place they
are put as, Ardebat Alexin, for vehementer amabat, or else by Enallage or Ellipsis. See the rule,
Sunt que figurata. ^a Interrogo, posco, postulo, flagito, exigo. ^b Also Celo. ^c One of the Accus. cases
may be turned into the Ablatiue with a Preposition or without, as in the Latine rule:*

The Ablatiue case after the Verbe.

This ablative case may vsually bee exprest staument, put with this signe *w i b* before it; or of^b the cause, or by one of these of the manner of doing. Prepositions, *per, pre, propter, ob* or *cum,* *as, Tacco me-*

They my al- so bee knowne by Particles of asking: as, cur, quare, quomodo, as, cur oderunt boni peccare? virtutis amore.

b The Ablat. cases of the cause or man- ner of doing haue some- times Prepo- sitions ioyned vnto them.

c Vili, paulo, &c. are oft put without Sub- stantives, and the Substan- tive pretio or the like vn- derstood:

*so multo, paucio, caro, immenso. ^d Some Substantives of price are also put in the Genitiue case gouerned of the word *pretio* vnderstood, or the like word: as, centussis, decussis, and valeo may sometimes haue an Accusatiue case: as, *vatre denos arus.* ^e So *Scatoe, deficio, nitor, frundo, addico as, cumulo, orbo, viduo, augeo, fastidio, dono, interdico, dico, as, opulentio as.* ^f Sundry Verbes of plenty, &c. may haue a Genit. as, *Abundo, egeo, impleo, sa- bruo, careo, particio.* Some an Ablatiue with a Perposition, and sometime an Accusatiue.*

A. *Vtor*

Q. **V**Hat Verbes will haue an Ablatiue case?

A. All Verbes require an Ablatiue case of the in- ally bee exprest staument, put with this signe *w i b* before it; or of^b the cause, or by one of these of the manner of doing.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. All Verbes will haue an Ablatiue case of the word that signifieth the instrument wherewith any thing is done, having this signe *w i b* put before it; or of the word which signifieth the cause why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing of it.

Q. What case must the word which signifieth the price that asking: as, *cur, any thing cost be put into, after Verbos?*

A. Into the ^c Ablatiue,

Q. Must it alwayes be the Ablatiue?

A. Yes: ^d except in these Genitiues, when they are put alone without Substantives: as, *Tanti, quanti, pluri, minoris, tantius, tantidem, quantius, quantilibet, quanticunque.*

* Q. If these words bee put with Substantives, what Cases inust they be then?

A. The Ablatiue; according to the Rule.

Q. What other words are vsed after Verbes of price in stead of their Casuall words?

A. These Aduerbes, *Carsus more deare, vilius more cheap, melius better, peius worse.*

Q. What other Verbes require an Ablatiue Case proper- ly?

A. Verbes of ^e plenty scarcenesse, filling, emptying, loading or unloading.

Q. What other?

A. *Vtor, fungor, fruor, posior, letor, gaudeo, dignor, multo, mu- nero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impetratio, impetrator: E. g mce- ^f Funger, furer, potior, &c.*

Q. What Case will Verbes haue which signifie receiuing, di- stance or taking away?

A. An Ablat. case with one of these Prepositions: *a, ab, e, ex,* Accusatiue. or *de.*

Q. But may not this Ablatiue case be turned into a Da- tive.

L. g Mereor

ioyned with these Ad- verbs, *bene, male, melius, pe- ius, optimus, pef-*

sime may haue an Ablatiue case with a

A. Of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding.

Q. If a Noun or a Pronoune Substantiu be ioyned with a Preposition.

Participle, either expressed or vnderstood, and haue no other ^h So *disco, di-*

word whereof it may be gouerned; what case shall it be put in- dimitto, a

mrito summo- uo, ab, go, amo- ues, redimo, re- lego, prohibeo, pro defendo,

vindico, depello, refreno, retrah- eo, reuaco, arcco, reclino, abstineo,

declino, nascor. ⁱ For the Ablatiue,

Accusatiue, or Genitiue, after posquam.

Q. May not the same Verbe gouerne diuers cases?

A. Yes; in a diuers respect, as *Dedit mihi vestem pignori, te* prasente, propria manus.

Verbs by the figure Synecdoche: see the Latin Rules, *Verbis quibusdam additur, tam tamen effertur;* and the Rule ia Synecdoche, *Per Synecd.*

Q. **V**Hat Case will a Verbe Passiu haue after him? Reg. Verbes Neuter Pas.

A. An Ablatiue case of the doer with a prepositi- fies signifying. ing Passiuely, haue the same construction as Verbs Passives: as, *vaphlo, xæneo, liggo, exhalo, fi-*

Gerunds.

on, and sometime a Dative.

Q. What meane you by those words of the Dooer?

A. Of the Person which is meant to doe any thing.

Q. What other cases may verbes Passives haue besides the Ablatiue or Dative of the Dooer?

A. The same cases that their Actives haue: as, *Accusariis à me farti, &c.* Participles of Verbes Passives, as of the Pretertense and Future in *Dūs*, haue vsually a Dative case.

Q. What if the sentence be made by the Verbe Active, in stead of the Passive?

A. Then the Dative or Ablatiue must bee turned into the Nominatiue, before the Verbe.

Q. What are Infinitive Moodes vsually governed of?

A. Of certaine Verbes and Adiectiues.

* Infinitive Moodes are sometimes put

by *Enallage* for the Preterimperfect tense; sometimes they are put alone, hauing the former Verbe or Adiectiue understood by *Ellipsis*.

Gerunds.

Q. **VV**Hat Case will * Gerunds and Supines haue?

A. The same Case as the Verbs which they come of.

*The Gerund in *di*.*

Q. **VV**Hen the English of the Infinitive Mood Active, or of the Participle of the Present tense, commeth after any of these Noune Substantiues, *Sindrum, causa, &c.* what may it fitly be made by?

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. What may the same Gerund in *di* be used after also?

A. After certaine Adiectiues.

*The Gerund in *do*.*

Q. **VV**Hen you haue the English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe of or with, coming after a Noune Adiectiue; what must it be made by?

A. The Gerund in *do*.

* Gerunds in *di* may sometimes haue a Genitiue case. Plurall, in stead of the case which the Verbe governes.

* So with any of these signes, *In, with, through, for, from, by*.

Gerunds.

Q. What else must be made by the Gerund in *do*?

A. The English of the Participle of the Present tense coming after a Substantiue, with this signe *in* or *by*, before him.

Q. How is the Gerund in *do* used?

A. Either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, *à, ab, è, de, ex, cum, in,*

*The Gerund in *dum*.*

Q. If you haue an English of the Infinitive Mood comming after a reason, and shewing a cause of that reason; what must it be put in?

A. It must be put in the Gerund in *dum*.

Q. What is the Gerund in *dum* used after?

A. After one of these Prepositions; *Ad, ob, prope, inter, *Gerunds ante.*

Q. If you haue this English *must* or *ought*, in a sentence, where it seemeth that the Latine should bee made by the Verbe *Oportet*, signifying *It must*, or *It behoueth*; what may it be fitly put into?

A. The Gerund in *dum*, with this Verbe *est*, being set Impersonally, joyned vnto it.

Q. What case then must that word be, which seemeth in the English to be the Nominatiue case?

A. The Dative.

* The Supines *Venitum* and *nuptum* signifie Passiuely: as, *Do venitum do filiam nuptum*
I gwen my daughter to be

Supines.

Q. **VV**Hat signification hath the first Supine?

A. * The Active, signifying to do.

Q. What is it put after?

A. Verbes and Particles, which betoken mouing to a place.

Q. What signification hath the latter Supine?

married. So in all Neuter passives, and with the Infinitive Mood *iri*. Note that Poets use to put the Infinitive Mood for the first Supine. *Actum est, itum est, cessatum est, sceme rather to be Impersonals of the preterperf. tense than Supines: like as insurget cubitu, reddit venatu: cubitu and venatu are rather to be taken for Nounes than Supines.*

A. The

80 The Time. Space of Place. Place.

A. The signification of a Verbe Passiu.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitiu Mood Passe; that wee may say in-
differently, *Facile facta*, or *facile fieri*, easie to be done.

The Time.

Q. **VV**Hat Case must Nounes be wch betoken part
of time?

A. * Most commonly the Ablatiue; sometime the Accusa-

* Q. How can you know this?

A. By asking the question *when*:

Q. What Case must Nounes be which betoken continuall
terme of time, without any ceasing or intermission?

A. Commonly the Accusatiue; sometime the Ablatiue.

Q. How can you know when Nounes signific continuall
terme of time?

A. By asking this question, *How long?*

Space of Place.

Q. **VV**Hat Cases are Nounes put in which signific space
betwene place and place?

A. * Commonly in the Accus. sometime in the Ablatiue.

A Place.

Q. **N**ounes Appellatiues, or names of great places [that
is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verbe. signi-
fying a motion or action, in a place, to a place, from a place,
or by a place, whether must they be put with a Preposition, or
without?

A. With a Preposition most commonly, though sometime
without?

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place bee a proper name
of

Impersonals.

81

of a lesse place, as of a City or Towne, of the first or second De-
clension, and singular Number; what Case must it be put in?

A. In the Genitiue.

Q. What common Nounes, or names of places, signifying
in or at a place, are in the same manner put in the Genitiue
case?

A. These four: ^a *Humi, domi, militie, belli*.

* Q. What Adiectiues may be ioyned with these Genitiues, ^{gē are vsed}
Humi, aomi, &c?

A. b Onely *mē, tē, sū, nōstrā, vēstrā, aliēna*.

* Q. If any other Adiectiues be ioyned vnto them, what case
must they be put in?

A. In the Ablatiue.

Q. But if the place, in or at which any thing is done, be a pro-
per name, of the third Declension, or Plurall Number; in what
case must it be put?

A. In the Datiue or Ablatiue case.

Q. Is there no common Noun so put?

A. Yes, *Rus*: as, we say, *ruri* or *rure*, at or in the countrey.

Q. If your word be a proper name of some lesse place, as of a
City or Towne, and signifie to a place; in what case must it bee
put?

A. In the Accusatiue case, without a Preposition vsually.

Q. What other Nounes are so put?

A. *Domus* and *rūs*.

Q. From a place or by a place, in lesser places; in what case
must it be?

A. In the Ablatiue case without a Preposition.

Q. Are no other common Nounes so put?

A. Yes: onely *domus* and *rūs*; all other Nounes may haue
Prepositions.

Impersonals.

Q. **VV**Hether haue Verbes Impersonals any Nomina-
tive before them, as Personals haue?

A. No.

Q. What is their signe to know them by?

M

A. Z.

* See peculiar
kinds of speech
concerning;
Time, in the
Latine rule,
Dicimus etiam
in paucis die- bus.

* *Tertio vel ad terrium (diem)*
calendas, b. e.

ante calendas.
So *In ante diem*
& *ex ante diem*
Nonarum Ianu- ary, for ex die
ante, &c.

* *Abeſt bidui,*
b.e ſpacium vel
ſpacio bidui.

* Interest and
refert may bee
put with other
cases, some-
times as Inter-
est ad laudem
meam. Paruo
discrimine re-
fert. Inv. Inter-
est. q. in ref. et.
Interest is here
a Personall sig-
nifying: as if,
Dominus inter-
est hoc, ac pater
interest hoc, b.
Zengma.

refert. Inv. Inter-
est. q. in ref. et.

Hoc dominus ac
pater interest;
Interest is here
a Personall sig-
nifying: as if,

Dominus inter-
est hoc, ac pater
interest hoc, b.
Zengma.

So certum est,
confert, compe-
tunt, dolet, eue-
nit, nocet, obest,
prestat, stat, re-
stat, benefic, ma-
lefic, satifit, su-
perficit.

c Decet vobis is
a Grecisim, be-
cause wee say, med of Verbes Neuters, what case doe they gouerne?

* Latet, faltet,
sugit, may thus
case: as, me latet
Menedemi vice
me miseret. Ter.

This is be-
sides the case
of the Doer. So
all Verbes Pas-

Q. Is this case always set downe with it?

A. No: many times it is understood.

Q. When a deede is signified to be done of many, the Verbe

same case of
the thing with
the Verbe Neuter may be fitly changed into the Impersonal in the.

A. The Verbe Neuter may be fitly changed into the Impersonal in the.

L. Q. May not Impersonals be changed into Personals.

A. Yes, sundry of them may sometimes: as, *Vicerunt doles, arbustinante.*

Q. What cases will Verbes Impersonals haue after them?

A. Some a Genitiue, some a Datiue, soone an Accusatiue;

Refert, q. refert. some both an Accusatiue and a Genitiue.

Q. How many Impersonals require a Genitiue case?

A. Three: * Interest, refert, and est, being put for interest.

Q. Will these haue a Genitiue case of all words?

A. Yea: except *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra* and *chia*, the

Ablatiue cases of the Pronounes Possessiues: for these must bee

put in the Ablatiue case after *Interest* and *refert*.

Q. What Impersonals require a Datiue case?

A. b *Liber, lices, patet, ligat, constat, placet, expedit, prodeft,*

sufficit, vasat, accidit, conuicuit, contingit, with other like set

downe in the Latine Syntax.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case onely?

A. Foure: *Delestat, c. decet, iuniat, oportet*: And these three;

Attinet, pertinet, spectat, haue an Accusatiue with a Preposition.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case with a Genitiue?

A. Sixe: *Pecnit, tadel, miseret, miserescit, piget* and *pudet*.

Q. Verbes Impersonals of the Passiue voyce, d if they be for-

med of Verbes Neuters, what case doe they gouerne?

A. Such case as the Verbes Neuters, whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person haue all Verbes Impersonals of

haue an Accus. the Passiue voyce, properly?

A. The same cases as other Verbes Passiues haue: that is,

an Ablatiue with a Preposition, or sometimes a Datiue of the

Doer.

Q. Is this case always set downe with it?

A. No: many times it is understood.

Q. When a deede is signified to be done of many, the Verbe

being a Verbe Neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbe Neuter may be fitly changed into the Impersonal in the.

L. Q. May not Impersonals be changed into Personals.

A. Yes, sundry of them may sometimes: as, *Vicerunt doles, arbustinante.*

Construction of Participles.

Q. VVhat cases doe Participles gouerne?

A. V Such case as the Verbes that they come of.

Q. What may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nounes.

Q. How many wayes?

A. Foure.

Q. Which is the first?

A. When the voyce of a participle is construed with another Nominat. case then the Verbe that it commeth of.

Q. Which is the second way?

A. When the Participle is compounded with a Preposition, with which the Verbe that it commeth of cannot be compounded.

Q. Which is the third?

A. VVhen it formeth all the degrees of Comparison?

Q. VVwhich is the fourth?

A. VVhen it hath no respect, nor expressie difference of time.

Q. VVhen Participles are changed into Nounes, what are they called?

A. Nounes Participials.

Q. VVhat cases doe Participles gouerne when they are so changed into Nounes?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Doe all Nounes Participials require a Genitiue case?

A. *Exosus, perosus, pertusus*, are accepted, and specially to be marked.

Q. VVhy?

A. Because though they seeme to bee Participles of the Passiue voyce, yet they commonly haue the Actiue signification, and doe gouerne an Accusatiue case.

* Yet Participles of Verbes Substantiues, and of Verbes of calling, and the like, haue commonly a case after them, though they had a Vocat. before them: as, *Salve primus omnium parentes, patris appellate, O puer future bonus & doctus* though wee may make it by Antipodes.

* These Particples, *Natus*, *prognatus*, *fa-*
and haue then a Dative case : as, *Exosus Deo*, odious to God, or
tus, cretus, cre-
tus, ortus, edi-
tus, haue properly an Ablatiue case.

* Q. Haue they not alwayes so?

A. No : *Exosus* and *perosus* doe sometimes signifie Passiuely,
and haue then a Dative case : as, *Exosus Deo*, odious to God, or
tus, cretus, cre-
tus, ortus, edi-
tus, haue properly an Ablatiue case.

Construction of Aduerbes.

Q. VVhat case doe Aduerbes gourne?

A. Some a Nominatiue, some a Genitiue, some a
Datiue, some an Accusatiue.

Q. What Aduerbes require a Nominatiue case?

A. *En* and *eccc*, when they are Aduerbes of shewing, haue
commonly a Nominatiue, though sometimes an Accusatiue: but
& quo terrarū, if they signifie vpbraiding, or reproaching, or disgracing any
Gentium & ter- thing, they haue onely an Accusatiue.

Q. What Aduerbes require a Genitiue?

A. Aduerbes of quantity, time and place.

Q. What Aduerbes gourne a Datiue case?

A. Certaine Aduerbes deriued of Nounes Adiectiues which
require a Datiue case : as, ^b *Obniam*, deriued of *obnus*, *similiter*
of *similis*.

Q. Haue you not some Datiue cases of Nounes Substantiues
Genitiue case, which are vied Aduerbiually ; that is, made Aduerbes?
or else as a
Nouae vnde-
clined, with ^c ad
expressed or
understood: as,
tempori, luci, vesperi.

Q. VVhat Aduerbes require an Accusatiue case?

A. Certaine which come of ^c Prepositions seruing to the Ac-
cusatiue Case : as, *propiss* of *prope*.

Q. How many wayes may Prepositions bee changed into
Aduerbes?

A. Two : first, when they are set alone without their case :
secondly, when they doe forme all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. VVhat Case will Aduerbes of the Comparatiue and Su-
perlatiue degree haue?

A. Such cases as Comparatiues and Superlatiues haue vsually.
clanculum-pa-
tres, Plaut. Clā-
cum à clam, governing an Ablat. and sometime an Accusatiue : as, *clam virum*. *Plaut. Ce-*
do vied Aduerbiually, signifying, Appoint thou : will haue an Accusatiue case.

Con-

Construction of Coniunctions.

Q. VVhat Cases doe Coniunctions gourne?

A. They gourne ^a none : but couple like cases.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. They ioyne together words in the same case,

Q. What Coniunctions doe couple like cases?

A. All Copulatiues, Disunctiues, and these four, *quām, nisi, praterquam, an.*

Q. May they not sometimes couple diuers cases?

A. Yes : in regard of diuerse construction.

Q. Doe Coniunctions Copulatiues and Disunctiues couple
nothing but cases?

A. Yes : they commonly ioyne together like ^b Moods and
Tenses.

Q. May they not ioyne together diuers Tenses?

A. Yes : sometimes.

Construction of Prepositions.

Q. Is ^a the Preposition *in*, always set downe with his a For the go-
case? uernment of

A. No : it is sometimes vnderstood ; and yet the word put
in the Ablatiue case, as well as if the Preposition were set
downe.

Q. Are not sundry other Prepositions oft vnderstood also,
as well as *in* ?

A. Yes.

Q. What cases doe Verbes require which are compounded
with Prepositions?

A. They sometimes require the case of the Prepositions
which they are compounded with ; that is, the same case which
their Preposition requires. And oft times Verbes compounded
with *a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in*, haue the same Prepositions re-
peated with their cases, and that more elegantly : as *Abstinē-*
re *à viris*.

^a Ergo being
put for *causa*
may haue a ge-
nit. case : as,
*Ximus ergo ve-
nimus*, not pro-
perly.

^b For Moods
to be ioyned to
Aduerbes and
Coniunctions
because they
are many and
very necessary
to bee knowne,
cause the schio-
lers to learne
the Latinē
rules begin-
ning at *Quibus
verborum mo-
dis*, and to bee
perfect in the.

Construction of Interiections.

Q. **VV**Hat cases doe Interiections require?
A. Some a Nominative, some a Dative, some
an Accusative, some a Vocative.

Q. What Interiections require a Nominative case?

A. *a. O.*

Q. What a Dative?

A. *b. Hei* and *Yeh*, or *ue*.

Q. What an *c.* Accusative?

A. *d. He* and *prob.*

Q. What a Vocative?

A. *P. ob*, and sometimes *Ah, ohe* and *hen*.

* **Q.** Are not Interiections sometimes put absolutely, without
case?

A. Yes: often.

*a. Yeh hath also
a Nominative.
b. Hei is found
both with a
Nominat. and
a Vocat. also
c. Hem astutias.
Ter. Hem tibi
voluptatem. So
Apape & ebew:
d. Hen and prob
may sometime
haue a Nomi-
natiue case.*

For the figurative construction differing from these rules, see
the rules De figuris, after the end of the Latine Syntax: and more
briefly, in Master Farnabees Tropes and Figures.

THE

THE POSING OF THE RVLES, CALLED *Propria que Maribus.*

Generall rules of proper Names, and first
of proper Masculines.

Question.

 How can you know what Gender a Noun is
of?

A. I haue certaine rules at *Propria que mari-*
bis, which teach me the Genders of Nounes.

Q. How can ye know by these rules?

A. First, I must looke, according to the order
of my Accidente, whether it be a Substantiue or an Adiectiue:
If it be a Substantiue, I haue my rule betweene *Propria* and *Ad-*
iectiua vnam, &c.

Q. If it be a Substantiue, what must you looke for next?

A. Whether it be a Proper name, or a Common, called an
Appellatiue.

Q. If it be a Proper name, what must you looke for then?

A. Whether it belong to the male kinde or female; that is, to
the hee, or shee.

Q. If it be a Proper name belonging to the male kinde, what
Gender is it?

A. The Masculine.

Q. Where is your rule?

A. *Propria que maribus tribannuntur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Ah

A. All Proper names belonging to the male kinde, [or which were wont to goe vnder the names of hees] are the Masculine Gender.

* *Styx, Ccytus, Lethe, are Grecke words, and names of riuers, and so are of the Feminine Gender.* * *Albula pota Deo; aqua is understood by Synthesis. So tepe dum Iader, fluren is understood: or else it is the Neuter, because it is a barba-*
tous word vndeclined.

Proper Feminines.

Q. If it be a proper name, belonging to the female kinde, or shees; what Gender must it be?

A. The Feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. *Propria fæmininæ.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Proper names belonging to the female kinde, [or going vnder the names of shees] are the Feminine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of proper Feminines haue you belonging to that rule?

A. Five: names of Goddesses, Women, Cities, Countries, Islands.

Q. Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender?

A. Yea, all; except two of the Masculine: as, ^a *Sulmo* and *Agragæs*. Three of the Neuter: as, *Argos, Tybar, Præneste*: if a towne, it is And one both Masculine and Neuter: as, *Anxur*.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are excepted?

A. *Excipienda tam en quædam.*

Generall rules of Appellatiues.

Q. But if your Noun bee none of these kindes of Proper names mentioned at *Propria que maribus*, but some Appellatiue or common name: how must you finde the Rule?

A. It

Epicens.

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of some bird, beast, or fish, or of some other more common name; all which haue their speciall rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees?

A. *Appellativa arborum erant, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All names of trees are of the Feminine Gender: except *spinus* and *olæaster*, of the Masculine; and *Silva, Saber, thorus, robin* and *acer*, of the Neuter Gender.

Epicens.

Q. **V** Here is the Rule for birds, beasts, and fishes?

A. **V** *Sunt etiam volucrum.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. The names of birds, beasts, and fishes, are the Epicene Gender.

Q. What is the common exception from all Nounes concerning their Gender?

A. *Omne quod exit in n.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. That all Nounes Substantiues proper or common, ending in *um*, are the ^a Neuter Gender: so is every Substantiue vndeclined.

* Q. Are all Substantiues ending in *um*, the Neuter Gender?

A. All, but names of men and ^b women: according to that ^b rule of *Diphænerius: Vm neutrūm pones, hominum si propriæ tales. Philatum, Pha-*

^a *So Londinum, Eboreum, Bir-*
^b *dum* are
Neuters.

Q. But how shall the Gender be knowne in Epicens, and so *n.* being in all other Appellatiues?

A. By the Genitive case.

Q. By what rules?

A. *Diffida Epicena quibus, &c.* And *Nam genit. h[ab]e semper dignoscitur ex Genitivo.*

Q. How by the Genitive case?

A. By considering whether it increase or no; and if it increase, whether it increase sharp or flat; or as we may terme it more easily, long, or short.

The first speciall Rule.

Q. When is a Noun said to increase?

A. When it hath more syllables in the Genitive case, then in the Nominative: as, *virtus, virtutis*.

Q. How many speciall rules haue you to know the Gender, by the increasing, or not increasing, of the Genitive case?

A. Three.

Q. Which be they?

A. The first is, *Nomen non crescens Genitivo*,

The second: *Nomen crescens penultima si Genitius syllaba acuta fons, &c.*

The third: *Nomen crescens penultima si Genitius sit gravis, &c.*

The first speciall Rule.

Q. **V**hat is the meaning of your first speciall Rule,
Nomen non crescens?

A. Euery Noun Substantive common, not ^a increasing in the Genitive case ^b singular, as the Feminine Gender; saving those excepted in the rules following.

Q. How many sorts haue you excepted?

A. Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common of two.

Q. How many Rules haue you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?

A. Foure: 1. *Mascula nominativa, &c.* 2. *Mascula Graecorum, &c.* 3. *Mascula item verres.* 4. *Mascula in er, seu venter*.

Q. **V**hat meane you by *Mascula nominativa dicuntur, &c.*?

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine Gender; as, *Hic Scriba, a, a scribe or a scriuener*.

Q. **V**hat is the meaning of the second Rule, *Mascula Graecorum, &c.*?

A. All Nounes of the ^c first Declension in Greeke being made Latine Nounes, and ending in *as, es, or a*, are the Feminine Gender: as, *Hic Satrapas, a, hic Athletes, e, or athleta e, Stockwood, &c.*

Q. **V**hat is the meaning of the third Rule, *Mascula item verres*?

A. These

The first speciall Rule.

A. These words are also the Masculine Gender; *verres, natalis, &c.*

Q. **V**hat is the meaning of *Mascula in er, seu venter, &c.*?

A. Nounes Substantives ending in *er os, or us*, not increasing in the Genitive case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *hic venter venteris, hic logos gi, hic annus i.*

Q. Is there no exception from that rule *Mascula in er*?

A. Yes: *Fæminei generis sunt mater, &c.*

Q. **V**hat is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er, os, and us*, are the Feminine Gender, excepted from *Mascula in er, &c.* as, *Hec mater old woman, is matrix, &c.* so *ficus* of the fourth Declension put for a fig. And words ending in *us*, comming of Greeke words in *os*: as, *papyrus, &c.* with sundry other of the same kinde in *us*, comming of Feminines in Greeke.

Q. **V**here is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e, &c.*

Q. **V**hat is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery Noun ending in *e*, hauing *is* in the Genitive case; and euery Noun ending in *ex, or in um, &c.* not increasing; also *hippomanes, cacoethes, virus, pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender: *Vulgas* is the Masculine and Neuter.

Q. **V**here is your rule for Doubtfulls, not increasing?

A. *Incerti generis sunt talpa, &c.*

Q. **V**hat is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the doubtfull Gender; *talpa, dama, &c.* so *ficus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitive case, &c.

Q. **V**here is your rule for Commons not increasing?

A. *Compositum à verbo dans a &c.*

Q. **V**hat is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every compound Noun ending in *a*, being deriu'd of a Verbe, and not increasing, is the Common of two Genders: as, *Graingena*, being deriu'd of the Verbe *Gigno, &c.* so are *senex auriga*, and the rest of that rule.

The second speciall Rule.

The second speciall Rule.

Q. VVhere is your second speciall Rule?

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitius syllaba
acuta sonet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every Noun Substantive common, increasing sharp or long in the Genitive case, is the Feminine Gender; save those excepted in the rules following.

Q. What mean you by that, To increase sharp or long?

A. To haue the last syllable but one, of the Genitive case increasing, to be lifted vp in pronouncing, or to bee pronounced long: as, ** Virtus virtutis.*

* So *Dos doris:* *res res:* *Dote fero in*
Plant. secundum *to be false prin-* *ter,* *some of the Doubtfull,* *some of the Common,* *are excep-*
fira or fere. **Q.** How many chiefe exceptions haue you from this Rule?

A. Four: some words of the Masculine, some of the Neu-

ter, fira or fere. *to be false prin-* *ter,* *some of the Doubtfull,* *some of the Common,* *are excep-*

Q. How many rules haue you of acute or long Masculines excepted?

A. Three: *Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba, &c.* 2. *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n.* 3. *Mascula in er, or, & os.*

Q. What is the meaning of the first rule, *Mascula dicuntur, &c.*

A. These Nounes of one syllable increasing acute or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Sel, sol, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n, &c?*

A. All Nounes ending in *n*, being of moe syllables than one, and increasing long in the Genitive case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic siccarum, anis.* So all such words ending in *o*, signifying a body, or bodily things: as, *Leo, crenatio.* So also *senio, sermo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third rule, *Mascula in er, or, & os, &c.*

A. All Nounes ending in *er, or and os*, increasing sharpe or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *creater, conditor, heros, ois.*

The third speciall Rule.

So all other words in that rule, and may ending in *dens: as, bi-*
dens, with words compounded of *As, assis: as, Drodans, semis, Sextans,* *Quadratis.* *Trias.* *of*
semifiss, &c.

Q. Haue you no exception from these two last rules?

A. Yes? there are foure words excepted, which are of the Feminine Gender (as *Syren, mulier, soror, vxor*) by *Sunt muliebre Quincunx.* *Septunx.* *Decunx.* *Cia*
genius, syren, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for Neuters increasing sharpe or long?

A. *Sunt Neutralia & haec monosyllaba, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words of one syllable increasing sharpe or long, are the Neuter Gender: as, *Mel, fel.* Also all words of moe syllables ending in *al, or in ar,* increasing long: as, *Capital, alis, la-*
quae, &c. Only *Halec,* is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender: as, *Hac vel hoes halec.*

Q. Where is your rule for long Doubtfuls?

A. *Sunt dubia haec, python, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing sharpe, are the Doubtfull Gender: as, *Python, scrobs, &c.* So *stirps* for a stump of a tree, and *calx* for a heele. Also *dies* a day; except that *dies* is onely the Masculine Gender, in the Plurall Number.

Q. VVhere is the rule of sharpe or long Commons?

A. *Sunt commune parens, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words increasing sharpe, are the Common of two Genders: as, *Parens, ankor, &c.* And so the compounds of *frons:* as *bifrons;* with *custos* and the rest of the Rule.

The third and last speciall Rule.

Q. Clue mee your third speciall Rule.

A. *G**Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitius fit gravis, &c.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Every Noun Substantive Common, increasing flat

The third speciall Rule.

or short in the Genitive case, is the Masculine Gender.

Q. What meane you by this, To increase flat?

A. To haue the last syllable, but one, pressed downe flat in the pronouncing : as, *Sanguis, sanguinis.*

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this Rule?

A. Foure: some Feminines are accepted, some Neuters, some Doubtfulls, some Commonons.

Q. How many rules haue you of Feminines encreasing short?

A. Two : *Faminci Generis sic hyperdissyllabon in do;* And *Gracula in as, vel in is, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Faminci generis sic hyperdissyllabon, &c?*

A. Every Nounc of moe syllables then two, ending in a *do*, and making *diuis* in the Genitive case (as *Dulcedo, dulcedinis*) and in *go*, making *ginis* (as, *compago compaginis*) if they increase *peido*: so when short, are the Feminine Gender: so are *virgo, grando*, and the rest of that rule.

Q. What is the meaning of *Gracula in as vel in is, &c.*

A. That Latine words ending in *as*, or in *is*; if they be made of Greeke words, and increasing short in the Genitive case, are the Feminine Gender: as, *Lampas lampadis, iaspis iaspidis.* So short; and may *pecus, ndis*: *forfex, cis, sapellex, ilis,* ^b and the rest of that rule.

Q. Where is your rule of short Neuters?

A. *Est neutrale genus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Nounes ending in *a*, signifying a thing without life, if they increase short, are the Neuter Gender: so all such Nounes ending in *n*, as *omen*, in *ar*, as *iubar*, in *ur*, as *iecur*, in *us*, as *onus*, in *put*, as *occiput*: Except *peccu* and *furfur*; which are the Masculine. And so all the rest of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadauer, verber, iter, &c.* and *pecus*, making *pe-*
iter. Spinther coris.

Q. Give the rule of short Doubtfulls.

A. *Sunt dubi generis cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing short, are the Doubtfull Gender:

^a Cupido for

^a greedy de-
sire, is some-
times used in

the Masculine
Gender; as

Auri catus cu-
peido: so when
short, are the
Feminine Gender:

so is allusi-
o: to Cupid.

^b Mulier may
better bee re-
ferred to this

rule, because it commonly
increaseth

bee ioyned to
the end of the
rule thus, *Et*

mulier, nam-

que bac melius

sub classeloca-

tur.

^c Iter makes
itineris, in the

Genitive, of an old word
itter. Spinther

coris.

^a tache or
clasp, may bee
referred hither

being of the
Neuter.

The generall Rule of Adiectives.

der: as cardo, margo, &c.

Q. Giue the rule of short Commons.

A. *Communis generis sunt ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. These words are the Common of two, increasing short: as, ^d *vigil vigilis, &c.*

in the Feminine Gender: as, *Scio neminem pererisse hic. Quia homo nata erat, Cicero. Nec uxor hominem sonat, O Dea certe, Virg.*

^d Homo and ne-
mo are some-
times found

The generall Rule of Adiectives.

Q. **V** Here begins your rule for Adiectives?

A. *Adiectiva unam, &c.*

Q. How many rules are there of them?

A. Fiue. 1. For all Adiectives of one termination like *felix*. 2. for all of two terminations like *Tristis*. 3. for all of three terminations like *bonus*. 4. Adiectives declined but with two Articles like Substantives. 5. for Adiectives of proper declining.

Q. Giue your rule for all Adiectives of one termination like *Felix*.

A. *Adiectiva unam duntaxat, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Adiectives hauing but onely one word or termination in the Nominatiue case, that one word is of all three Genders: as, *Nom. Hic, bac & hoc felix.*

Q. Giue your rule for all Adiectives of two terminations like *Tristis*.

A. *Sub gemina si voce, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If Adiectives haue two words or terminations in the Nominatiue case, as *omnis* and *omne*; the first word as *omnis*, is the Common of two Genders, or the Masculine and the Feminine, the second as *omne* is the Neuter: as, *bic & hec omnis & hoc omne.*

Q. What is your rule for all Adiectives of three terminations, like *bonus, a, nus*?

Rules of Adiectives.

A. At si tres variant voces.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adiectives haue three words or terminations in the Nominatiue case, as *Sacer, sacra, sacram*; the first as *Sacer* is the Masculine, the second as *sacra* is the Feminine, the third as *sacrum* is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for those Adiectives which are declin-ed like Substantiues, with two Articles onely?

A. At sunt qua flexu, &c.

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Adiectives are Substantiues by declining, yet Adiectives by nature and use: as, *Hic & hec pauper, Gen. huiss pauperis: so pauper*, and the rest.

Q. But may not some of these be found in the Neuter Gen-der?

A. Yes; * sometimes; but more seldom.

Q. Give your rules for those which haue a speciaill kinde of declining.

A. *Hac proprium quendam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words haue a speciaill declining, differing somewhat from all examples in the Accidence.

Q. Shew me how.

A. Thus, *Hic campester, hec campetris, hac campestre: or hic & hec campetris, & hec campestre. Genitivus campestris*. In the rest of the cases they are declined like *nominis*.

Q. What is the meaning of those last words, *Sunt qua defi-cient, &c.*

A. That there are certaine other Adiectives which are Defec-tives: which shall be spoken of in another place, with some others.

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclit.

POSING OF THE RVLES OF THE HETERO- CLITS, COMMONLY called, *Qua Genus.*

Hetroclits.

Question.

A. Are you not some other Nounes, of another kinde of declining then those at *Propria quae ma-ribus*?

A. Yes: we haue sundry, in the rules which we call *Qua Genus*.

Q. What are those Nounes termed properly?

A. Hetroclits.

Q. What meane you by Hetroclits?

A. Nounes of another manner of declining; that is, Nounes declined other wise then the ordinary manner.

How many generall kindes are there of Hetroclits?

A. three: *Variatio genus, defectiva, redundans*: that is, such as change their Gender or Declining. Secondly, such as want some case or Number. Thirdly, such as haue ouermuch in declining.

Q. Where are these set downe together?

A. In the two first verses of *Qua genus*.

Q. Shew me how.

A. first, these words, *Qua genus aut. flexum variant*, doe note those that vary. Secondly, these words *quecumque non au-ritu deficient*, doe signifie the defectives. Thirdly, these words, *superfluisse*, doe signifie those which redound or haue too much.

Hetroclits

Heteroclits varying their
Gender.

Q. **V**Here begin your Rules for those which vary their Gender and declining?

A. *Hec genit ac partim, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the Rule?

A. These words change their Gender and declining.

Q. How many sorts haue you of these?

A. Sixe, set downe in three generall rules.

Q. Name the sorts.

A. First, some of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number, Masculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Masculines onely in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall. Fifthly, Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall. Sixthly, Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

Q. Where is your rule for Feminines Singular, Neuters Plurall?

A. *Pergamus inselis, &c. Singula femininis, neutris pluralia gaudere.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words, *Pergamus* and *Spedelix*, are the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, the Neuter in the Plurall: as, *Hac Pergamis, pergami*; In the Plurall, *Hac pergam, borum pergamorum*: so *hac spedelix. Plur. bac spedellisia.*

Q. Give your rules for Neuters Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall?

A. *Dat prior his numerus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These four words, *Rastrum, frondim, filium, and Capitulum*, are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hoc Rastrum, Plur. his rasti vel bac rasta, &c.*

Q. Where

Heteroclits varying their Genders.

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters Singular, which are Masculines onely in the Plurall?

A. *Sed andi: Mascula dantaxat caelos, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. *Cælum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender in the singular Number, and the Masculine onely in the Plurall: as, *Hoc cælum, Plural. hi caeli, tantum: so hoc Argos, Plural. Argi.*

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum & binc epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That these three, *Nundinum, epulum, balneum*, are Neuters in the singular Number, and Feminines onely in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of these the Neuter Gender in the Plurall Number?

A. The Poet *Inuenit* hath *Balnea* in the Plurall Number.

Q. Give me the rule for Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall.

A. *Hac maribus dantur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These eight words are Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall: to wit, *Menalus, Dyndimus, Ismarus, Tarsarus, Taygetus, Tanarus, Massicus, Gargarus.*

Q. Where is the rule of the Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall?

A. *At numeru genus his dabit, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. These four words, *Sibilus, iocus, locus, auernus*, are of the Masculine Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall.

Defectives.

Q. **V**Here begin your rules for the Heteroclits, called Defectives?

Defectives. Aplots.

A. Quæ sequuntur *mancia*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All these sorts of nouns following, are lame [or defective] in Number or in Case.

Q. Rehearse the severall sorts of Defectives, as they are set downe in your booke, before the rules or in the marginets.

A. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, Nounes wanting the Nominatiue and Vocatiue. Nounes wanting the Vocatiue case onely: Propers wanting the Plurall Number: Neuters singular wanting certaine cases in the Plurall: Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall: Feminines wanting the Plurall: Neuters wanting the Plurall: Masculines wanting the Singular: Feminines wanting the Singular: Neuters wanting the Singular.

Aplots.

Q. VV Hich are those which you call Aptots?

A. Such as haue no severall case, but are alike in all cases.

Q. Where is the rule of them?

A. Quæ nullum variante casum, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words vary no case, and are therefore called Aptots: *As*, *a Fas*, *nil*, *nihil*, *instar*: so, many ending in *us*, and in *i*. come in the toppe of the care: *Git*, *the herbe Nigella*, *Romana*; *Tax*, *a yerke or of a whippe, arc b Pondo is vſed que, &c.*) are the Plurall number vndeclined.

Q. Haue these no number?

A. Yes: *Fas*, *nil*, *nihil*, *instar*, *cornu*, *genu*, *yumus*, are of the Singular Number vndeclined. *b Frugi*, both Singular and Plurall vndeclined. *c Tempe* of the Plurall vndeclined. *Tot*, *quot*, and all numbers from three to a hundred (as, *d Quattuor*, *quin-*

bo:h in the singular and Plurall. *c Tempe* in the Neuter Gender, and Plurall number of the first Declension of the Contracts in Greece, *a Teicbea*, *Teicbe*: so it makes a long in the rule, *Sic Tempe*, *tot*, *quot*, &c. as, *Tbeffala Tempe*. *d Ambo* and *duo* are found to be of all Genders and Cases vndeclined, as *duo* in Greece.

Q. Are

Monoptots.

Q. Are none of these declined in either Number?

A. Yes; *Cornu* and *Genu*, with others ending in *us*, are declined wholly in the Plurall Number.

Q. How decline you *fas*, and the rest of the Singular number?

A. Sing. *Hoc Fas invariabile*.

Q. How decline you words in *u*, as, *Cornu*.

A. *Hoc cornu invariabile in Sing. Plur. Hec cornua, horum cornuum, his cornibus, &c.*

Q. Decline *Tempe*.

A. Plur. *Hac Tempe invariabile*.

Q. How decline you *Tot*, and those of the Plurall Number? This is the vnu-

A. Plur. *Tot invariabile*: or, *Hi, ha, & bac Tot invar:* so *Hi*, all manner. *ha, & bac quattuor, invar, &c.*

Monoptots.

Q. VV Hich call you Monoptots?

A. Such words as are found in one oblique case.

Q. What meane you by an oblique case?

A. Any besides the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue.

Q. Giue your rule for Monoptots.

A. Etique Monoptoton, &c.

Q. What meane you by it?

A. These words ^a *Noctu*, *natu*, *inffu*, *imissu*, *astu*, *prampin*, ^a *Noctu* is found of the Femini- ^b *permissa*, are of the Ablatiue case Singular. *Astus* is read also in nine Gender the Plurall Number. *Inficias* is found onely in the Accusatiue case Plurall.

Q. Decline *Noctu*.

A. Ablat. *Hoc Noctu*; so the rest.

Q. Decline *Inficias*.

A. Accus. *Hac inficias*.

Diptots.

Q. VV Hat words doe you call Diptots?

A. Such haue but two cases.

Q. Giue

Diptots. Triptots.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Sane Diptota quibus, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the rule.

A. These words haue but only two cases in the singular number, *fors force, sponsis spouse, plus pluris, iugeriis iugere, verberis verbere, tantudem tandem, impetis impete, vicem vice*. These haue two in the Plurall number, *repetandarum repetundis, suspectias suspectias*.

Q. Haue none of those words of the Singular number, all the cases of the Plurall number?

A. Yes : these four, *verberis, vicem, plus, and iugere*.

Q. Give the rule for them.

A. *Verberis, atque vicem, sic plus, &c.*

Triptots.

Q. What words doe you call Triptots?

A. **VV** Such as haue but three cases in the Singular number.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Tres quibus inflectis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

*a Terence hath preci in the Datiue. Nibilest in the Sing. number : as, *precis, precem, prece;* *opis, opem, ope :* *preci loci relitū fugis and ditionis* want only the Nominatiue and Vocatiue, and *vis* is seldomly *vis* commonly wanteth the Datiue : but they all haue the Plurall number whole.*

Q. Give your rule for those which want the Vocatiue case.

A. *Quareferunt, ut quis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Relatiues, Interrogatiues, Distributiues, Indefinites, and all Pronounes, besides *tu, mens, noster* and *nostras*, do lacke the Vocatiue case.

Q. Give

Proper Nounes wanting the Plurall.

Q. Give your Rules of Proper Names, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Propria cuncta notes, quibus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. This shortly : All Proper names, names of graine [or corne] things reckned by waight, herbes, moist things, metals, doe naturally and commonly want the Plurall number.

Q. But may not Proper names sometimes haue the Plurall number?

A. Yes : but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names ; but when they are taken for Appellatiues or common Nounes : Or when there are moe of the same name.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As, when *Catones* are taken for wise men, such as *Cato* was : *Deci* put for valiant men, such as *Decimus* was : *Mecenates* put for worthy Noblemen, such as *Mecenus* was ; then they are in the Plurall Number. Or, when there are sundry called *Decins*, or by any the like name.

Q. Give the rule for this exception.

A. *Est ubi pluralem retinet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These sometimes haue the Plurall Number, sometimes they want it.

Q. Give your rule of Neuters Singular, wanting certaine cases in the Plurall.

A. * *Ordea, farra, forum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsum, defru-*
tum, ibus, haue only three cases in the Plurall Number : that is, *pria cuncta notes*, the Nominatiue, Accusatiue, and Vocatiue.

Q. Decline *Hordeum*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc hordeum*, Gen. *huius hordei*. Plur. Nom. *hec bordea, Accns. hordea, Voc. hordea.*

Q. Give your rule of Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall Number.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Sunt Diptota quibus, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the rule.

A. These words haue but only two cases in the singular number, *sors forte, sponte, plus pluris, iugeriis ingere, verberis verbere, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicem vice*. These haue two in the Plurall number, *repetundarum repetundis, suppetia suppetias*.

Q. Haue none of those words of the Singular number, all the cases of the Plurall number?

A. Yes : these four, *verberis, vicem, plus, and iugere*.

Q. Give the rule for them.

A. *Verberis, atque vicem, sic plus, &c.*

Triptots.

Q. What words doe you call Triptots?

A. **V** Such as haue but three cases in the Singular number.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Tres quibus inflectis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

a Terence hath
precii in the
Datiae. Nihil est
in the Sing. number : as, *precis, precem, prece; opis, opem, ope* :
*precii loci relatu*fugis* and *dictionis* want only the Nominatiue and Vocatiue, and
vis is seldome *vis* commonly wanteth the Datiae : but they all haue the Plu-
read in the Da- ral number whole.*

Q. Give your rule for those which want the Vocatiue case.

A. *Quareferunt, ut qui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Relatiues, Interrogatiues, Distributiues, Indefinitiues, and all Pronouunes, besides *tu, mens, noster* and *nostras*, do lacke the Vocatiue case.

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Q. But may not Proper names sometimes haue the Plurall number?

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Q. Give the rule for this exception.

A. *Est ubi pluralem retinent, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These sometimes haue the Plurall Number, sometimes they want it.

Q. Give your rule of Neuters Singular, wanting certaine cases in the Plurall.

A. * *Orde, farra, forum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsum, defrum, ibus*, haue only three cases in the Plurall Number : that is, *pria cuncta notes*.

Q. Decline *Hordeum*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc hordeum*, Gen. *huius hordei*; Plur. Nom. *hac bordea*, Accus. *bordea*, Voc. *hordea*.

Q. Give your rule of Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Hof.*

A. *Hesperus & vesp[er], &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Masculines, *Hesperus, vesp[er], pontus, limus, limus, penus, sanguis, ether*, and *nemo* (which is of the common of two Genders) doe want the Plurall Number.

* Q. Hath *Nemo* all the cases in the Singular Number?

A. It is seldom read in the Genitiae or Vocative: according to that rule of *Despauvius*; *Nemo caret Genito quinto, numerique secundo: Nemo* wants the Genitiae, and Vocative Singular, and the Plurall Number.

Q. Give your rule of Feminines, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Singula Faminei generis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Feminines doe commonly want the Plurall Number; *Pabes, salus, calio, indoles, suffis, pix, brunnis, lues, sitis, fuga, quies, cholera, faves, bilis, senecta, iumentus*. But *Soboles* and *lubes* haue the Nominatiue, Accusatiue and Vocatiue in the Plurall Number: and so haue all Nounes of the fift Declension: except *res, species, furies, aries, and dies*; which haue the Plurall Number whole.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: names of vertues and vices doe commonly want the Plurall Number: as, *Senctitia, inuidia, sapientia, desidia*, and many other words like.

Q. Give your Rule of Neuters wanting the Plurall.

A. *Neuteris Neutris, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Neuters want the Plurall number; *Delictum, scium, lethum, cennum, salum, barathrum, virus, virum, viscum, penum, Number, Her. infestum, nictum, just, lat, glaucum, balec, gelu, folium, tubar,*

Q. Give

Q. Give me your Rule of Masculines wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Mascula sunt tantum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

F A. These Masculines doe want the Singular Number; *Ma-
nes, maiores, canecilli, liberi, Antes, menses*, being taken for an issue
of blood, *lemnres, fasti, minores, natales, penates*; with certaine
proper names of places, of the Plurall Number: as, *Gabii, Lo-
cri*, and the like.

Q. Give your rule for Feminales wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Hac sunt Feminei generis, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Feminales want the Singular Number; *Exuvie,
phalera, and so the rest. So plage* signifying nets, with *valva,
dinitie, nuptie, llettes*, and names of Cities which are of the Fe-
minine Gender, and Plurall Number: as, *Theba, Athene*, and
the like.

Q. Give your Rule for Neuters wanting the Singular.

A. *Rgris ha[ec] primo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule.

A. These Neuters want the Singular Number; *Mania,
tesqua, precordia, lustra, arma, mapalia, bekaria, munia, castra,
insta, sponsalia, rostra, crepundia, cunabula, exuta, offata*: also
the feasts of the heathenish gods: as, *Bacchanalia*, and the
like.

Hetroclits, called Redundantia.

Q. Give your Rules for those words which redound, or
which haue more in declining than Nounes haue
commonly.

A. *Hac gnasi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. How many rules haue you of them?

A. Five: First, of such words as are of diuers terminati-

ons, declining and Genders. Secondly, such as haue two Accusatiue cases. Thirdly, such as haue diuers terminations, and some of them diuers declinings in the same sense and Gender. Fourthly, such as are of the fourth and second declension. Fifthly, Adiectives of diuers terminations and declining.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are of diuers Terminations Declining and Gender?

A. *Hac quasi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These Substantives haue diuers Terminations, Declining and Genders: as, *Hic tonirus hoc toniru, hic clypeus hoc clypeum, hic baculus hoc baculum, hic sensus hoc sensum, hic tignus hoc tignum; hoc tapetum ti, hoc tapete tis, and hic tapes etis; hic punctus hoc punctum, hoc sinapi inuariabile, hac sinapis, hic sinus hoc sinum, haec menda hoc mendum, hic viscum hoc viscum, hoc cornu inuariabile, hoc cornum and hic cornus, hic exentus hoc exentum,** and many other like vnto them.

* As, *Rete* and *retis*, *perduellus* and *perduellis*, *pecus*, *judis*, and *pecoris*, and *pecu*, *inuariabile*. *Fames*, *is* and *ei*, *artus*, *us*, and *artu*, *inuariabile*, *artua*, *xum*, in the Plurall. *Problema* and *Problematum*, *dogma*, *scibema*, *tbema*: *Scibema*, *atis*, and *scena*, *is*: so *pascba*, *atis*, and *pascba*, *is*: *Iuger*, and *iugurum*, *i*, and *Iuguris*, *is*. So, *Labium* and *labia*, *eum* and *aux*, *auxis* and *n*, *sum*, *collum*, *uterus* and *uterum*. *Hic gustur* and *hoc gustur*; *Vlysses*, *is*, and *Vlyssicus Vlyssi*, by *Syneresis Vlyssi*, and by contraction *Vlyssi*, of *Vlysses*, of the third Declension of the contracts in Greeke; like *Basileus*. So are *Achilli*, *Oremis*, *Aibati*, when they are used in the Genitiae case, as they are oft; as is manifest by the Adiectives agreeing with them in the Genitiae.

Q. Give your rule of those which haue two Accusatiue cases.

A. *Sedtibi preserea, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule.

A. Certaine Greeke words, when they are made Latine

* These are sel. words, haue two Accusatiue cases; one of the * Latine, another used in the greeke: as, *Hic panther éris*, Accusatiue *hunc pantherem* vel *panthera*; so *erater, is*, Accusatiue *hunc craterem*, vel *cratera* in Latine: *cassis, idis, Accusat. hanc cassidem* vel *cassida*; *etherem*, *etherem* vel *etheria*.

Q. May not other Substantives bee made of the Greeke Accusatiue case?

A. Yes.

A. Yes: of *panthera* may bee made *hac panthera* *panthera* *ra.*

Q. Where is your Rule for those which haue diuers terminations in the Nominatiue case, in the same sense and Gender?

A. *Vertitur his redditus, sensus, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These words haue diuers Nominatiue cases, and some of them sundry declinings, keeping the same sense and Gender: as, * *Hic Gibbus bi*, and *gibber eris*, *hic cucumis vel cucus*, *Puerus, cri, mer encumeris*, *hac stipis stipis*, and *hac stipis is*, *hic vel hac cinis puer, eri*: *nubes*, *cineris*, and *ciner cineris*, *hic vomis vel vomer vomeris*, *hac scobis vel scobs is*, *hic vel hac puluis vel pulver eris*, *hic & hac puer vel pabes eris*. *Hac pubes is.*

Q. What other words haue you belonging to this Rule?

A. Words ending in *or*, and in *os*: as, *Hic honor* and *honos*, *oris*; *hoc ador* and *ados adoris*: so *hac apes* and *apis is*, *hac plebs* and *plebis is*.

Q. Are there not other Nounes also belonging to this Rule?

A. Yes, many comming of Greeke words: as, *Hic dolphinis*, and *dolphinus i*, *hic elephatis*, and *elephantus i*, *hic congrus vel conger i*, *hic Meleagrus vel Meleager i*, *hic Tencrus* and *Tencer i*: so, many other like.

Q. Give your Rule for those that change their Declension.

A. *Hac simul & quarti, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Nounes are of the second and fourth Declension: *tus, gemitus, se-* *TUMMUS, ORNA-*
as, lanrus, querkus, pinus, ficus, colus, penns, cornus, (when it sig- *natus, are found*
nifieth a dog-tree) lacus and domus. *also of the se-*
cond Declensi-
on. So annus, us,
and annus, annus.

Q. Decline *Laurus*.

A. *Hac laurus, Gen. laurivell laurus, &c. so the rest.*

Q. Where

Q. Where is your rule for Adiectives of divers declinings and endings?

A. *Et quæ luxuriant, sunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. There are certaine Adiectives which have two manner of endings and declinings: and especially those which come of these words; *Arma, iugum, nervus somnus, clinus, animus, limus, frenum, cera, baculum.*

Q. How doe these end?

A. Both in *us*, and in *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, comming of *arma*.

Q. How are these declined?

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like *tristis*: as, *inermus, a, nūs*; and *hic & hoc inermis & hoc inermis*.

THE



THE POSING OF THE RULES OF THE VERBES, CALLED *As in presenti.*

Question.



Q. What are the Rules of Verbes for?

A. For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbes.

Q. In what order are those rules of the Verbes placed?

A. First, common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *o*. Secondly, Preterperf. tenses of compound Verbes. Thirdly, Supines of simple Verbes. Fourthly, Supines of compound Verbes. Fifthly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in *er*. Sixthly, Verbes having two Preterperf. tenses. Seventhly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbes Neuter Passives. Eighthly, Verbes borrowing their Preterperfect tense. Ninthly, Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, Verbes lacking their Supines.

Q. For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *e*, what order is kept?

A. According to the order of the four Coniugations. First, Verbes of the first Coniugation, like *Amo*. Secondly, Verbes of the second Coniugation, like *Dico*. Thirdly, Verbes of the third Coniugation, like *Lego*. Fourthly, Verbes of the fourth Coniugation, like *Audio*.

Of the common Preterperfect tense of simple Verbes of the first Coniugation.

Q. Giue your Rule for all simple Verbes ending in *e*, of the first Coniugation like *Amo*.

A. *Es in presenti perfectum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Verbes of the first Coniugation, hauing *as* in the Present tense, as, *Amo amas*, will haue *axi* in the Preterperfect tense like *amansi*: as, *No, nas, nauis, except lanolanas which makes laui, not lanusis; so iuuio iuuisi: and nexo, seco, neco, mico, pllico, frico, domo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo*, which make *ii*: as, *nexo as, ii. Also do das, which makes dedi, and sto, stau, steti.*

The second Coniugation.

Q. Here is your Rule for Verbes of the second Coniugation like *Doceo*?

A. *Es in presenti perfectum, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. Verbes of the second Coniugation, hauing *es* in the present tense like *doceo, doces*, will haue *ii* in the Preterperfect tense like *docni*: as, *Nigro nigres migrati.*

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: my booke seemes to make six.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Iubeo excipe iussi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. These Verbes are first excepted; *Iubeo* which makes *iussi*, not *iubni*; *sorbeo* hauing *sorbni* and *sorpsi*, *mulco* *mulsi*, *tucco* *tucsi*, *luci*, *sedeo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, *frideo fridi*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatnor his infra, &c.*

Q. Giue

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. That the first syllabe of the Preterperf. tense is doubled in these four Verbes; *Pendeo* making *pependi*, *mordeo* *morsor*. *Monordi* and *Spoffondi* are out of vs.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L vel R ante geo, si ster, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If *lo* be set before *geo*, *geo* must be turned into *si*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *vrgeo vrsi*, *mulgeo mulsi*, and *malxi*. These ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo frixi*, *lugeo luxi*, *augeo auxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *Dat fleo fles, fleni, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Verbes in *leo* make *vi*, in the Preterperfect: as, *Fleo fleni*, *Leo leui*, and the compounds of *Leo*: as, *deleo delesi*, *sopleopleni*, and *necōnessi*.

Q. What is the fist exception?

A. *A maneo manfi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. *Maneo* makes *manfi*; *sotorgo* *torsi*, and *hareo* *hasi*.

Q. What is the last exception?

A. *Veo fit vi, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. Verbes ending in *veo* make *vi*: as, *ferveo fervi*; except *niveo* and *conniveo* comming of it, which make both *nivi* and *nixi*. To which may be ioyned *civis* making *civi*, and *vicio* *vici*.

The third Coniugation.

Q. Here begin your rules for Verbes of the third Coniugation like *Lego*?

A. *Tertia præteritum formabit, &c.*

Q. Haue these any common ending of the Preterperfect tense, as the Verbes of the first and second Coniugation haue?

A. No: but so many severall terminations as they haue of their Present tense, so many kindes of Preterperfect tenses haue

Of the common Preterperfect tense of simple Verbes of the first Coniugation.

Q. Give your Rule for all simple Verbes ending in *e*, of the first Coniugation like *Amo*.

A. As in presenti perfectum, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Verbes of the first Coniugation, hauing *as* in the Present tense, as, *Amo amas*, will haue *asi* in the Preterperfect tense like *amansi*: as, *No, nas, nahi*, except *lano lana* which makes *lahi*, not *lanahi*; so *inno inni*: and *nexo, seco, neco, mico, placo, frico, domo, sono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo*, which make *ii*: as, *nexo as, ii*. Also *de dat*, which makes *dedi*, and *sto, stet, steti*.

The second Coniugation.

Q. Here is your Rule for Verbes of the second Coniugation like *Doceo*?

A. Es in presenti perfectum, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. Verbes of the second Coniugation, hauing *es* in the present tense like *doceo, doces*, will haue *ii* in the Preterperfect tense like *docsii*: as, *Nigro nigres nigri*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: my booke seemes to make six.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Iubeo excipe iussi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Verbes are first excepted; *Iubeo* which makes *iussi*, not *iubni*; *forbeo* hauing *forbni* and *forpsi*, *mulceo mulsi*, *lucceo lucsi*, *friguo frigui*, *laxeo laxi*, *sedeo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, *frideo fridi*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatnor his infra*, &c.

Q. Give

Preterperfect tenses of the third Coniugation.

211

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. That the first syllabe of the Preterperf. tense is doubled in these fourre Verbes; *Pendo* making *pēpendi*, *mordeo* *mōperi*, *spondeo* *spōpondi*, *tōndeō* *tōtendi*. *Mōnōrdi* and *spōfondi* are out of use.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L vel R ante geo, si stet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If *l* or *r* be set before *geo*, *geo* must be turned into *si*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *urgeo ursi*, *mulgeo mulsi*, and *mulxi*. These ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo frixi*, *lugeo luxi*, *angeo axi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *Dat fleo fles, flesi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Verbes in *leo* make *vi*, in the Preterperfect: as, *Fleo flesi*, *Leo leni*, and the compounds of *Leo*: as, *deleo deleni*, *soppleofleni*, and *necō nensi*.

Q. What is the fifth exception?

A. *A maneo mansi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. *Maneo* makes *mansi*; *lotorqueo torsti*, and *her eo hasi*.

Q. What is the last exception?

A. *Veo fit vi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. Verbes ending in *veo* make *vi*: as, *ferveo fervi*; except *niveo* and *conniveo* comming of it, which make both *nivi* and *nixi*. To which may be ioyned *civo* making *civi*, and *vicio* *vici*.

The third Coniugation.

Q. Here begin your rules for Verbes of the third Coniugation like *Lego*?

A. *Tertia præteritum formabit*, &c.

Q. Haue these any common ending of the Preterperfect tense, as the Verbes of the first and second Coniugation haue?

A. No: but so many severall terminations as they haue of their Present tense, so many kindes of Preterperfect tenses haue

112 Preterperfect Tenses of the third Coniugation.

haue they.

Q. What is then the meaning of that rule, *Tertia pratoritum, &c.*

A. That Verbes of the third Coniugation, forme their Preterperfect tense, according to the termination of the Present tense : as in the rules following.

Q. How can you know the right Preterperfect tense and rule by those Rules ?

A. I must mark how the Verbe ends, whether in *bo, eo, do,* or any of the rest ; according to the order of the letters, and as they stand in my booke : and so shall I finde my rule.

Q. If your Verbe end in *bo* in the Present tense, how doth it make the Preterperfect tense ?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi* ; as *Lambo lambi* ; except *scribo*, which makes *scripti*, *rabo rupsi*, and *cumbo cubi*.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Bo sit bi, ut Lambo lambi, &c.*

Q. Tell me shortly the meaning of euery of those rules in order.

1. What is *co* turned into ?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci* : as, *vincō vici* ; except *parco*, which maketh both *pepercī* and *parſī*, *dico dixi*, and *duco duxi*.

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tense ?

A. *Di* : as *vando mandi*. But *findo* makes *fidi*, *fundo fudi*, *sundō tutudi*, *pendo pependi*, *tendo tetendi*, *pedo pepēdi* ; so *cado ceci-di*, and *cado, to beat, cecidi*.

Cedo to giue place makes cessi; so all these Verbes, *vado, rado, lido, dimido, rundo, clando, plando, rode*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ſi*, not in *di* : as, *vado vasi*, &c.

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tense ?

A. *Go* is made *xi* : as *iungo iunxi* : except *r be set before go* ; for then it is turned into *ſi* : as, *spargo ſparſi*. But these Verbes ending in *go*, make *gi* : as, *lego legi*, *ago egi*, *rango tetigi*, *pango punxi*, *pungo*, when it signifieth to make a couenant, will haue *pepegi* ; but when it signifieth to ioyne, it will haue *pegi*, and when it signifieth to sing, it will haue *panxi*.

Q. What is *ho* made ?

A. *Ho* is made *xi* : as, *traho traxi*, and *veho vexi*.

Q. What

Preterperfect tenses of the third Coniugation.

113

Q. What is *Lo* made ?

A. *Lo* is made *ii* : as, *cole colui* : but *psallo* with *p*, and *ſallo* *Exco excellit*, without *p*, doe both make *li*, not *ii* : as, *psallo psalli*. Also *vello* *Percello* in *Te-makes welli and vulfi, fallo feſelli*; *cello*, ſignifying to breake, *ce-re* makes *percuiſit*; *vñles* *It be printed* *false for percuiſ-*

demo, tremo, make pſi : as, *como compſi*, &c.

Q. What is *Mo* made in the Preterperfect tense ?

A. *Vi* : as, *sino ſui* ; except *temno* which makes *tempſi*, *ſterno ſtrani, ſperno ſprent*, *lino* which makes *leni*, and ſometimes *lini* *Posui* for *poſui* and *lini*, *cerno* making *creni* : *gigno* makes *genii*, *pono poſuit*, *canno occinui* are out of vſe.

Q. What is *Po* made ?

A. *Pſi* : as, *Scalpo ſcalpi* ; except *rampſo* which makes *rupi*, *ſtre-po ſtrepuſi*, and *crepo crepuſi*.

Q. What is *quo* turned into ?

A. *Qui* : as, *Linguo liqui* ; except *cogno*, that makes *coxi*.

Q. What is *ro* made ?

A. *Vi* : as, *Sero to plant or ſow, ſeuſi* ; but in other ſignifications it makes *ferui* : *verro* makes *verri* and *verſi*, *uro uſi*, *gero geſſi*, *quero queſui*, *tero triui*, *curro curri*.

Q. What is *ſo* made ?

A. *Vi* : as, *Accerſo accerſui* ; so *arceſſo, inceſſo, laceſſo* : but *capeſſo* makes *capeſſi* and *capeſſini*, *faceſſo faceſſi*, *viſo viſi*, and *piſo piſſui*.

Q. What is *ſo* made ?

A. *Vi* : as, *Paſco paui* : but *poſte* makes *poſosci*, *diſco diſci*, *quiniſco quexi*.

Q. What is *to* made ?

A. *Ti* : as, *Verto verti* : but *ſiſto*, ſignifying to make to ſtand, will haue *ſtiti* : so *ſterto* hath *ſterti*, *meto metui*. Words ending in *eſto* will haue *exi* : as, *Fleſto flexi* : but *peto* makes *pexi* and *peſxi*, and *neſto nexi* and *nexi*. *Mitto* makes *miſi*, *peto* hath *pe-ti* and *petui*.

Q. What is *vo* made ?

A. *Vi* : as, *Voluo volui* ; but *vino* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *ne-xi*, and *texo texui*.

Q

Q. What

²Parcius is out of vſe, ſo ſciſciſci and ſciſciſci of ſcindo.

Tergeo and ſugeo are found for ergo and ſugo.

Q. What is *cō* made?

A. *Cī*: as, *Facio feci, facio fici*: but the old word *lacio* makes *lexi*, and *specio spexi*.

Q. What is *dō* made?

A. *Dī*: as, *Fodio fodī*.

Q. What is *gō* made?

A. *Gī*: as, *Fugio fugī*.

Q. What is *pō* made?

A. *Pī*: as, *capio cepi*: but *capio* makes *cupini*, *rapio* makes *rapūi*, *sapio* *sapūi* and *sapini*.

Q. What is *rō* made?

A. *Rī*: as, *Pario pēperi*.

Q. What is *tō* made?

A. *Tīo* is made *ſſī* with a double ſ: as, *Quario quaffī*.

Q. What is *uō* made?

A. *Uī*: as, *stārno stārūi*; but *pluo* makes *plūvi*, and *plūi*: *struo* makes *struxi*, and *floo fluxi*.

The fourth Conjugation.

Q. **V**Here is your Rule for words of the fourth Conjugation, like *Andia*?

A. *Quarta das* is *int.*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Verbes of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect tenses in *inti*: as, *scio, scis, scivi*. Except *vено*, which make *veri*: so *cambio, rancio, farcio, sartio, sepio, sentio, fulcio, baurio*; which make *ſi*: *sancio* makes *saxi*, and *vincio* *vixi*; *salio* hath *salii*, and *amicio* *amieii*.

Q. Doe these never make their Preterperfect tense in *inti*?

A. Yes, sometimes, though more seldom, by the rule *Par-*
sint uerbi cambi, &c.

Of

Of the Preterperfect Tenses of Compound Verbs.

Q. **V**Here is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenses of Compound Verbes?

A. *Præteritum dat idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That the Compound Verbe hath the same Preterperfect tense with his simple Verbe: as, *Dosco docīi, edocco edocīi*.

Q. Are there no exceptions from this Rule, *Præteritum dat idem*?

A. Yes, diuers.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. *Se* syllaba *semper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense, which is doubled in some simple Verbes, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in these three, *præcurro, excorro, repungo*; and in the Compounds of *do, disco, sto* and *posco*.

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri*, but the compound of it, as, *occurro* makes but *occurri*, not *occheurri*: so all other compounds; except *præcurre*, which makes *præchurri*: and so *excurre*, *repungo*, &c.

Q. Which is your second exception from *Præteritum dat idem*?

A. Of the Compounds of *plico, eleo, purgo, do* and *sto*, as they are noted in the margin of my book, and haue euery one their severall rules.

Q. What is your rule for the Compounds of *plico*?

A. *Aplico compositum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *sub*, or with a Noun, will haue *ani* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *Supplico as, supplicans*: so *multiplico*, compounded of *multum* and *plico*, will haue *multiplicans*: but all the rest of the compounds of *plico* haue both *inti* and *ani*: as, *applico, applicans vel applicanti*: so *compllico, repllico, explico*.

Q 2

Q. *Give*

Q. Give your rule for the Compounds of *oleo*.

A. *Quamvis vult oleo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Although the simple Verbe *oleo* makes *olii* in the Preterperfect tense, yet all his Compounds make *oleni*: as, *Exoleo, exoleni*; except *redolco* and *suboleo*, which make *olii*: as, *redolrō redolii, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for the Compounds of *Pungo*?

A. *Composita apungo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All the compounds of *pungo* make *punxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repunxi* and *repupugi*.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *do*.

A. *Natum à do quando, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. The compounds of *do*, being of the third Coniugation, doe make *didi*, not *dedi*; as, *Adō, addis, addidi*; so *credo, edo, dedo*; and all the rest of them; except *abscondo* which makes *abscondi*.

Q. What doe the compounds of *sto* make?

A. *Stii, not steti*: by the rule, *Natum à stas, stii habebit*.

Compounds changing the first Vowell into e.

Q. What other exceptions haue you, wherein the compound Verbes doe differ from the simple?

A. Three generall exceptions.

Q. Which are those?

A. The first, of such Verbes as when they are compounded doe change the first vowel in the Present and Preterperfect tense into *e*. The second, of such as so change the first vowel into *i*. The third of such as change the first vowel into *i*, saue in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give the rule of those which change the first vowel into *e*.

A. *Verba*:

A. *Verba haec simplicia, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These simple Verbes, if they be compounded, doe change the first Vowell into *e*: as, *Damno* being compounded with *con* makes *condemno*, not *condamno*; so of *lacto, oblecto*: and thus in all the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of any of those Verbes of that rule, which so change the first Vowell into *e*?

A. Yes: of some Compounds of *pario* and *pasco*.

Q. What is your obseruation of the Compounds of *pario*?

A. That two of them, that is, *comperio* and *reperio*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri*: as *comperio comperi*, and so *reperio reperi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pario* make *ii*. as, *aperio aperii* and *operio operii*.

Q. Is there nothing else to be obserued in the Compounds of *pario*?

A. Yes: that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbes of the fourth Coniugation, although the simple Verbe bee of the third Coniugation: as, *aperire, operire, reperire*.

Q. What is the obseruation of the compounds of *pasco*?

A. That onely two of them, *compesco* and *dispesco*, doe change the first Vowell into *e*, and make their Preterperfect tense in *ii*: as, *compesco is, compescui*, and *dispesco dispesci*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pasco* doe keepe still the vowel and Preterperfect tense of the simple Verbe; as, *epasco, epascis, epansi, &c.*

Compounds changing the first Vowell into i.

Q. Give your rule of those which change the first Vowell into *i*.

A. *Habebat, lateo, &c.*

Q. 3

Q. What.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these Verbes *habeo, lateo, salio, &c.* if they bee compounded, doe change the first vowel into i; as, of *habeo* is made *inhibeo*, and of *rapio*, *cripio, cripni*: and so in the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of the compounds of *cano*?

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tense in ii; though *cano* it selfe make *cacci*: as, *concino, concinii*.

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *A cano natum Prateritum perii, &c.*

Q. Haue you no other speciall rules which are ioyned to this rule; *Hac habeo, lateo, salio, &c?*

A. Yes: of the compounds of *placeo, pango, maneo, scalpo, calco, salio, clando, quatio, lauo*.

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *placeo*?

A. *A placeo sic displaceo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, doe change the first vowel into i: as, *displaceo*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *pango*.

A. *Composita à pango retinent a quatuor ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *pango*, signifying to ioyne, that is, *depango, oppango, circumpango*, and *repango*, do keepe a: all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into i (as *impingo, impegi*) by the rule, *Hac habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *maneo*.

A. *A maneo mansi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *maneo, pramineo, emineo, promineo*, and *minimeo*, doe change the first vowel into i, and also make *minii* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *pramineo, praminii*; but all the rest of them are in all things declined like *maneo*: as, *permaneo, permani*.

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salio*?

A. Com-

A. *Composita à scalpo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto*, doe change a into ii: as, for *excalpo* we say *excupo*: so for *incalco inculco*, for *resalto resulto*.

Q. Give the rule for the compounds of *clando, quatio, lauo*.

A. *Composita à clando, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning:

A. The compounds of *clando, quatio, lauo*, do cast away a: as, of *clando* wee doe not say *occludo*, but *occludo*: so of *quatio*, not *perquatio*, but *percentio*: of *lauo* wee say *proluo*, not *prolauo*.

Compounds changing the first vowel into i, save in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. **V**Here is your rule for compounds changing the first vowel into i, save in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Hac si compatas, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. That these Verbes *ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, facio, lacio, specio, premo*, when they are compounded, doe change the first vowel into i, except in the Preterperfect, and other tenses comming thereof: as, of *frango*, we say, *refringo refregi*; of *capi* *incipso incipi*, not *incipi*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule; *Hac si compatas*?

A. Yes: I haue exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago, rego, facio, lego*.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. That *perago* and *satago* are declined like the simple Verbe *ago*, keeping a still.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Sed paucamotetur: Namque sum simplex, &c.*

Q. What is the second exception from *Hac si compatas*?

A. Atque.

170 Exceptions from those which change the first vowel into i.

A. Atque ab ago, dego dat degi, &c.

Q. Give the meaning.

A. That these two Compounds of ago, dego and cogo: and pergo and surgo, compounds of rego, doe cast away the middle syllable of the Present tense.

Q. Shew me how.

A. As we do not say deago, but dego: so for coago, we say cogo; pergo for perago; and surgo for surrego.

Q. What is the exception for the Compounds of Facio?

A. Nil variat facio, nisi, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. The Compounds of Facio doe not change the first vowel into i, but in those which are compounded with Prepositions; as, ^ainficio: the rest, as, ^bolfacio: and calfacio keepe a still.

Q. What is the exception for compounds of lego?

A. A lego nata, re, se, &c.

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That Lego, being compounded with re, se, per, pra, sub or trans, doth keepe e still: as, relego, not religo: the rest of the compounds of lego do change the first vowel into i: as, intellico, not intellego.

Q. How do the compounds of lego make their Preterperfect tense?

A. Three of them, intelligo, diligo, negligo, make their Preterperfect tense in *lexi*; all the rest have *legi* in the Preterperfect tense.

Of the Supines of Simple Verbes.

Quest. How will you know the Supine of a simple Verbe?

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Be-

Supines of simple Verbes.

121

A. Because the Supine is formed of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give your Rule.

A. Nunc ex Praterito, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, Nunc ex Praterito?

A. That wee must learne to forme the Supine of the preterperfect tense.

Q. If the Preterperfect tense end in bi, how must the Supine end?

A. In tum: as, Bibi bibitum.

Q. Give the Rule.

A. Bi si bitum format, &c.

Q. What is ci made?

A. Ci is made etum: as, vici victim, ici icium, feci factum, ieci iactum.

Q. What is di made?

A. Sum: by the rule, Di fit sum, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. Di, in the Preterperfect tense, is made sum in the Supine: as, vidi visum. And some of them doe make it with a double ss: as, pandi passum, sedi sessum, scidi scissum, fidi fissum, fodis fossum, not fosum.

Q. What speciall obseruatio haue you in that rule, Di fit su?

A. Hic etiam adnertas, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That the first syllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense, is not doubled in the Supines: as, Tocondi makes tonsum, not totonusum: so cecidi casum, and cecidici casum; tetendi is made tensum and tentum; turudi tunsum, pepedi peditum, dedi datum.

Q. What is gi made?

A. Gi is made etum: as, legi lectum: pegi and pepegi make pactum, frigifractum, tetrigi tactum, egi actum, pupugi punctum, fungi fugitum.

Q. What is li made?

A. Li is made sum: as, salti, signifying to season with salt, makes salsum, pepuli pulsus, ceculi calsum, sefelli falsum, velli valsum, tulii makes latum.

Q. What are these terminations, nisi, ni, pi, qui, made?

R.

A. Tum:

A. *Tum*: ~~em~~, *em i exceptum*, *veni ventum*, *cecini cantum*; *cepi* coming of *capio* makes *captum*, and *capi* of *cōcipio*, *cōceptum*, *rapti ruptum*, *liqui lictum*.

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri* is made *sum*: as, *verri versum*; except *peperi*, which makes *partum*.

Q. What is *si* made?

A. *Si* is made *sum*: as, *visi visum*; but *misi* makes *missum* with a double *ss*. These which follow make *tum*: as, *fulsi fulatum*, *hausi haustum*, *farsi fartum*, *farsi fartum*, *vissi vistum*, *gessi gestum*, *torsi* makes both *torrum* and *torsum*, *indulsi* hath *indulsum* and *indulsum*.

Q. What is *ps* made?

A. *Psi* is made *tum*: as, *Scripsi scriptum*: but *campsi* makes *campsum*.

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Ti* is made *tum*: as, *steti* coming of *sto*, and *steti* coming of *stifo*, doe both of them make *statum*: except *verti* which makes *versum*.

Q. What is *vi* made?

A. *Vi* is made *tum*: as, *Flavi flatum*; except *pani*, which makes *pastum*: so *lau* hath *lotum lautum* and *lauatum*, *potani* *potum* and *potatum*, *caui* makes *cantum*, *seui* coming of *sero* makes *satum*, *liui litum*, *solui solvum*, *volui voluthm*, *singuliui singulum*, *veniui* to be sold, makes *venum*, *sepeliui* *sepelum*.

Q. What is *ii* made?

A. *ii* is made *itum*: as, *domui domitum*: but if the Preter-perfect *ii* come of a Verbe ending in *uo*, it is made *utum* in the Supines, and not *itum*: as, *exii* coming of *exo* makes *extum*; except *rui* of *rao* which makes *ructum*, not *ructum*: *Seeni* makes *sellum*, *nechi* *nectum*, *fricui* *frictum*, *mischui* *misctum*, *ansi*-*cui* *amicum*, *torri* *torsum*, *docui* *doctum*, *tenui* *tentum*, *consului* *consultum*, *alui* makes *alum* and *alum*, *salui* *salum*, *colui* *cultum*, *occui* *occultum*, *pinsui* *pistum*, *rapti* *raptum*, *serui* *serum*, and *texui* *textum*.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, 'Hac sed *ii* non tam in *sum*'? &c?

A. These

A. These Verbes turne *ii* into *sum*: as, *censui* makes *censum*, *cellui* *celsum*, *messui* *messum*: but *nexui* makes *nexum*, and *pexui* *pexum*. *Patui* makes *passum*, *carni eassum* and *carium*.

Q. What is *xi* made?

A. *Xi* is made *etum*: as, *vixi vinctum*. But five Verbes ending in *xi* cast away *n*: as, *Finxii* makes *factum*, not *finctum*: so *minxi* *mixtum*, *pinxi* *picatum*, *strinxi* *strictum*, and *rinxi* *richtum*. Also these four Verbes ending in *xi*, make *xum*, not *etum*: *fixi* *flexum*, *plexi* *plexum*, *fixi* *fixum*, *fixi* *fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbes.

Q. **V** Here is your Rule for Supines of Compound Verbes?

A. *Compositum ut simplex formatur*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Compositum ut simplex*?

A. That Compound Verbes forme their Supines, as the simple Verbes whereof they are compounded: as, *docui* makes *doctum*; so *ed:cxi*, *edoculum*.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Quamvis non eadem stet*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of those words, *Quamvis non eadem*?

A. That there are some compound Supines which haue not the same syllabe which the simple haue.

Q. Which are those?

A. The compounds of *tinsum* make *tusum*, of *ruitum ruitum*, of *saltum saltum*, and of *satnum satum*. So *captum*, *factum*, *iactum*, *raptum*, *cantum*, *partum*, *sparsum*, *carptum*, *fartum*, *doc* change *a* into *e*: as, of *captum incepsum*, of *factum infectum*, &c.

Q. Haue you no other obseruations of the Supines of compound Verbes?

A. Yes: of *Edo* and *nosco*.

Q. What obseruation haue you of the Supines of *Edo*?

R 2

A. That

A. That the compounds of *Ego* doe not make *esum*, as the simple Verbe *edo* doth; but *esum* alone: as, *exedo* makes *exesum*: onely *comedo* makes *comesum* and *comestum*, by the rule, *Verbum Ego compositum, &c.*

Q. What is your obseruation for the compounds of *Nosco*?

A. *Anosco cantum duo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. That onely these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco* and *agnosco* haue *cognitum* and *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *nosco* make *notum*: as, *pernosco*, *pernotum*; none of them make *noscum*.

Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in or.

Q. **V**Here is your Rule for Verbes in *or*?

A. *Verbain or admittunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That all Verbes Passives, whose Actives haue the Supines, doe make their Preterperfect tense, of the latter Supine of the Active voyce, by changing *n* into *m*, and putting *to sum vel fui*: as, of *Lectio* is made *Lectus sum vel fui*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule, *Verba in or*?

A. Yes: *At horum nunc est deponens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

In Verbs Deponens and Commons which forme the Preterperfect tense after the ordinary manner, as Passives A. That Deponents and Commons are to be marked, because they haue no latter Supine of the Active whereof to bee formed: and especially those are to bee noted which seeme to differ from the common kinde of declining.

Q. Repeat those which are obserued in your booke.

A. *Labor* makes *lapsus*, *patior* makes *passus*, and the compounds of *patior*: as, *compatior compassus*, *perpetior perpetius*: *loci*; we must take *tor* which makes *fassus*, and the compounds of it: as, *confusus*, *difficetus*, *diffessus*: *gradior* making *gressus*, with some them of the compounds of it: as, *digredior digressus*. So *fatisco fessus*, *meritor mensus*, *utor usus*, *ordior* signifying to weave, making *orditus*; *ordior* to beginne *orsus*, *nitor nisus vel nixus sum*, *ulciscor*

ulciscor ultus, irascor iratus, reor ratus, obliniscor oblitus, fruor fructus & fruitus, ac freatus, misereor misertus, tuor & tuor both make tuitus, although they haue both tutum & tuitum in their Supines. Loquor makes loquutus, sequor sequitus, experior exper- ^b *Morior, crisi,*
tus, p. ciscor paltus, nascor natus, apiscor aptus, adipissor adip- ^b *tuus sum, mori.*
Orisor, orris is vel
erueror questrus, proficiscor profectus, expurgiscor expurrectus, orcris, ortius sum,
cominiscor comitemus, nascor natus, b morior mortuus, orior ortus, oriri.

Of Verbes hauing a double Preterperfect tense.

Q. **V**Here is your Rule for Verbes which haue two Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Prateritum activa, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Verbes Neuters haue a Preterperfect tense, both of the Actiuе and Passiuе voyce: as, *Ceno cœnavi* and *cœnatus sum, inro inravi* and *inratus sum*; *potio potavi* and *potus, titubatio titubauit* and *titubatus, careo carui* and *cassis, prandeo prandi* and *pransus, patco patui* and *passus, placebo placui* and *placitus, suesco suevi* and *suetus, veneo to be sold, venivi* and *venditus sum, nubo to be married, nupsi* and *nuptia sum, meror meritus sum* and *merui, libert makes libuit* and *libitum est vel fuit, licet makes licuit* and *licitum est vel fuit, tædet tædit* and *pertasum est vel fuit, pudet puduit* and *puditum est vel fuit, piget piguit* and *pigatum est vel fuit.*

Of the Preterperfect tense of Verbes Neuter Passives.

Q. **H**Ave you not some Verbes which are called Neuter Passives?

A. Yes.

Q. What Verbes are those?

A. Verbes Neuters hauing for most part the Passiuе significations:

fication, and the Preterperfect tense of the Passiu.

Q. What is your rule for them?

A. *Neutro-passiu*s sic *Prateritum*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Neuter Passiu have a Preterperfect tense, as if of the Passiu voyce: as, *Gaudeo ganisus sum*, *fido fisis sum*, *audeo ansus sum*, *fio fatius sum*, *soleo solitus sum*, *mareo mœfus sum*. Although the Grammariian Phocas count *mœfus* a Noun.

Of Verbes borrowing a Preterperfect tense.

Q. **V**Here is your Rule for those which borrow their Preterperfect tense?

A. *Quedam Prateritum verba*, &c.

Q. Giue me the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbes haue no Preterperfect tense of their owne, but borrow a Preterperfect tense of others: as, 1. Verbes Inceptiues ending in *scō*, being put for the Primitiue Verbs whereof they are deriuied, doe borrow their Preterperfect tense of them.

Q. What meane you by Inceptiues ending in *scō*, put for their Primitiues?

A. Verbes which end in *scō*, signifying to begin to doe a thing, or to wax more: as, *Tepesco*, to begin to be warme or to wax warme, being put for *repeo* to be warme, hath *tepusi* in the Preterperfect tense: and so *feruesco* put for *feruo* will haue *ferui*.

Q. Name the other Verbes which borrow the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Cerno* hath *widi* of *video*, *quario* makes *concussi* of *concutio*, *ferio* hath *percussi* of *percutio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *mingo*, *fido* hath *scdi* of *sedeo*, *tollo* *sustuli* of *suffero*, *sam* hath *fui* of *fuo*, *fero* *tul* of *tulo*, *sisto* signifying to stand, will haue *steti* of *steo*, *furo* hath *infanxi* of *infatio*: *vescor* makes *pa-*
fius sum of *pascor*, *medeor* will haue *medicatus* comming of *me-*
dico,

dicor, *liquor liquefactus* of *liquefio*, *reginiscer* makes *recorda-*
ras, *of recordor*.

Of Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses.

Q. **V**Here is your Rule for Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Prateritum fragunt vergo, ambigo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbes want their Preterperfect tense. First, these six; *vergo*, *ambigo*, *glisco*, *fatisco*, *polleo*, *nideo*. Secondly, such Verbes Inceptiues ending in *scō*, which are not put for their Primitiues, but for themselves, or which haue no Primitiue Verbes: as *Puerasco* I begin my boyes age; which is deriuied of *Puer*, not of any Verbe. Thirdly, such Verbes Passiu, whose Actiues want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tense should be formed: as, *metnor*, *timeor*. Fourthly, all Meditatiuic besides *parturio*, which makes *parturiui*, and *esurio* *esuriui*.

Q. What Verbes doe you call Meditatiues?

A. All Verbes signifying a meditation or a desire to doe a thing, or to be about to doe something, as, *Scripturio* I am about to write; *esurio*, I hunger or haue a desire to eat.

Of Verbes wanting their Supines.

Q. **G**Iue your Rule for Verbes wanting their Supines.

A. *Hac raro aut nunquam*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All these Verbes doe cõonly want their Supines; *Lambo*, *mico*, *rudo*, *scabo*, *parco*, *distresco*, *posco*, *disco*, *compesco*, *quinti-*
scō, *dego*, *ango*, *sugo*, *lingo*, *ningo*, *satago*, *psallo*, *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *tre-*
mo, *strideo*, *strido*, *flavco*, *livco*, *aveo*, *paveo*, *conniveo*, *ferveo*. So and *parcitu-*
m, the cõpounds of *nno*: as, *renno*: the cõpounds of *cado*, *as incido*: but out of *ve-*
except

except occido which makes occasum, and recido which makes recessum.

Excellere and
præcello com-
pounds of cello

Also these Verbes want their Supines; refuo, linquo, luo, me-
tuo, cluo, frigeo, calvo, sterio, tingo, lkceo and arceo: but the com-
pounds of arceo do make ercitum. So the compounds of gruo

want their Supines: as ingruo.

The com-
pounds of lin-
quo haue the
Supines: as,
relitum;
though it be
seldome read
in the simple.

Finally, all Neuters of the second Coniugation, which haue
u: in the Preterperfect tense, doe want their Supines: except,
aleo, doleo, placeo, raseo, pareo, careo, noceo, pateo, lateo,
valeo and calcio; which haue their
Supines.

F I N I S.

4. AP. 54